The Columbian
AND
Bloomsburg Democrat.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
IN THE COLUMBIAN BUILDING NEAR THE
COURT HOUSE, BLOOMSBURG, PA., BY
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Terms--Two Dollars a Year payable in advance.

JOB PRINTING

All descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at reasonable rates.

The Columbian.

VOLUME VI. --- NO. 35. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1872. COL. DEM. --- VOL. XXXVI --NO. 28.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One inch, twelve lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1.50 three insertions, $2.00

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D. S. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine.

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SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Corn Cruller, Main St.

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine

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WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. [illegible] Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, SODAS, &c., &c.
Orders will receive prompt attention.

HARVEY B. WALKER,
WITH
MEAR, SCHROPP & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,
No. 109 NORTH SECOND ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
An original assorted packages of Queensware constantly on hand.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE--Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan1,'67.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep3-y67

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE above Hower's Store, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Main Street below the Court House Bloomsburg Penn'a.

B. FRANK ZARR
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office with J. G. Freeze, Brower's Block.
Can be consulted in German or English. mch2'72-tf

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.
ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,
Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store.
A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Hinges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.
Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A call is requested.
jan 1'71

BLOOMSBURG
MARBLE WORKS.
MAIN STREET, BELOW MARKET,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, &c. Work neatly executed. Orders by mail will receive special attention. N. B. Work delivered free of charge. T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor.
oct13'71-tf P. O. Box 267.

BARGAINS--BARGAINS.
QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS
SAVE YOUR MONEY.
Go to
HENRY YOST,
East Bloomsburg Pa., for all kinds of the best home and city made
FURNITURE,
Prices reasonable and the best work done.
jan 17'y-tf

VULCAN WORKS,
DANVILLE PA.
WILLIAM H. LAW,
Manufacturer of Wrought Iron Bridges, Boilers, Gasholders, Fireproof Buildings, Wrought Iron Roofing, Roofing Frames, Flooring and Doors, Farm Gates and fencing, also Wrought iron piping. Stacks and all kinds of Smith Work, &c. Jobbing promptly attended to.
N. B. Drawings and Estimates supplied.
oct27'71-1y.

BERNHARD STOHNER
Would inform his friends and the public that he has taken possession of
THE OLD STAND,
in the Exchange Block, so long occupied by him and will carry on the business of a
FIRST-CLASS BAKERY,
He brings to the business an experience of many years and assures the community that he will furnish the best of bread, cakes, rolls, biscuit, &c., fresh every day. He proposes also to keep on hand a large and well assorted stock of
FINE CONFECTIONERY,
of all grades. French candies and those of domestic manufacture, always to be had, wholesale and retail at lowest rates. Adjoining the Bakery and Confectionery is a well established
RESTAURANT,
Where may be found Ale and Lager, and Refreshments, Oysters in season and the various little delicacies which suit the public taste. There is also a
FINE ICE CREAM SALOON,
over the confectionery store, where ladies and gentlemen can obtain the best of Ice Cream in season.
A fair share of the public custom is requested and no pains will be spared to ensure satisfaction.
april 26,'72-tf

NEW DRUG STORE.
CHRIS. A. KLEIM
Having purchased the business of E. P. Lutz now offers at the old stand, a choice assortment of
DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY SOAPS,
BRUSHES, &c., &c.
And a general assortment of the choicest goods usually found in first class establishments.
Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes Carefully Compounded.
On Sundays, open from 8 a. m., to 10 a. m., and from 2 p. m., to 4 p. m.
GERMAN AND ENGLISH SPOKEN.
feb 9'72-tf

Miscellaneous.

DENTISTRY.
H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.
Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.
Bloomsburg, Jan.1'71--ly

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Wyoming	$200,000
Aetna	4,000,000
Orient	500,000
Royal of Liverpool	10,000,000
Danville Mutual	30,000
Springfield	870,000
Germania, N. Y.	500,000
International N.Y.	1,750,781
Farmers' Danville	800,000
Lancaster City	200,000
Home	2,000,000

FREAS BROWN, Agent.
mar24'71--ly. BLOOMSBURG Pa.

KINKLEY KNITTING MACHINE
THE SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST IN USE! HAS BUT ONE NEEDLE! A CHILD CAN RUN IT!
Designed especially for the use of families, and ladies who desire to knit for the market. Will do every stitch of the knitting in a stocking, widening and narrowing as readily as by hand. Are splendid for worsteds and fancy work. TAKING FIVE DIFFERENT KINDS OF STITCH! Is very easy to manage, and not liable to get out of order. Every Family should have one.
We want an Agent in every town to introduce and sell them, to whom we offer the most liberal inducements. Send for our Circular and Sample Stocking. Address,
KINKLEY KNITTING MACHINE CO.,
Bath, Me.
nov. 10,'71-1y.

H. C. HOWER,
has opened a first-class
BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE,
at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best goods ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stogy boots, men's double and single tap soled kip boots, men's heavy stogy shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys's and misses' lasting gaiters, women's glove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and cut shoes, women's very fine kid tufted gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both peg and sewed.
He would also call attention to his fine assortment of
HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS.
which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county.
Jan 1'71

THE ORANGEVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
MANUFACTURERS OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
of the most Approved Patterns.
Mill Gearing,
Jobbing,
and Castings
of all descriptions.
DEALERS IN
General Merchandise, Lumber, &c., &c.
ORANGEVILLE, PA.
We would announce to the public in general that we have taken the well known Agricultural Works of this place and shall make it our aim to manufacture First Class Agricultural Implements equal to any other makers in the State, such as
Threshing Machines,
Both Lever and Treed Power.
Plows of every Description,
among which will be the celebrated
KNOB MOUNTAIN HERO,
acknowledged by all to be the best plow extant for the farmer. Also the
Champion, Sterns' Patent and The Montrose.
ALSO, DOUBLE CORN PLOWS,
Cultivators,
Iron Kettles,
and Castings
of every description. We shall use none but the best materials and employ none but competent and experienced mechanics and our prices will compare favorably with any other manufacturers.
Country Produce, Lumber, Old Iron, taken in exchange. We also have a store in connection with our Agricultural Works, where may be found a full assortment of MERCHANDISE which will be sold at small profits. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere and we guarantee satisfaction.
march22'72-1y.

Hotels.

THE ESPY HOTEL.
ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His larder will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar.
WILLIAM PETTIT.
Espy, Pa.

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment.
mar5,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES
DOWN IN PRICE
J. H. MAIZE'S,
Corner Main and Centre Sts.,
BLOOMSBURG.
A new stock of Fresh Goods just opened at MAIZE'S.
Teas, Coffees, Sugars,
SYRUPS and MOLASSES, CHEESE, MEATS, SALT, FISH, etc.
VEGETABLES, HERMETICALLY Sealed Goods.
JELLIES and PRESERVES, PICKLES, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FRUITS.
An Elegant Assortment
OF
QUEENSWARE
Constantly on hand.
Also WOOD, WILLOW and GLASSWARE of every variety.
All my goods are of the first quality and at extremely low prices.
dec6'71-tf J. H. MAIZE.

FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS,
Ornamental Trees and Plants,
Choice Garden and Field Seeds, &c.
A splendid stock of the choicest varieties.
Send for Descriptive Catalogue and Priced list.
All Trees well packed so as to carry safely to any part of the United States.
EDWD. J. EVANS & CO.,
Nurserymen and Seedsmen,
augtw6 YORK, PA.

MR. BUCKALEW AT LANCASTER.

HIS SENATORIAL RECORD--THE HOLCOMBE INTERVIEW--ISSUES OF THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Buckalew addressed a very large meeting at Fulton Hall, Lancaster, on Tuesday evening, August 20th, which being reported by a short-hand writer, we are able to lay before our readers.

The speech was as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS OF LANCASTER COUNTY: I appear before a Lancaster-county audience for the first time. Although I have known many of your people many years, it has never happened that I was with you in your popular assemblages in any one of the great election contests through which we have passed in the last twenty-five years. But I am here to-night to salute you all, I hope, as friends, and I hope, also, as fellow co-workers with me in an enterprise in which we are jointly interested. It is not one peculiar to the speaker who now addresses you. It is one that goes home to each and all of you. The question is, "Can we, in peaceful times, undisturbed by the clangor of war or any disturbing force from abroad, can we secure to ourselves in this country just, honest and successful governments in our States and in the government of the Federal Union?"

Gentlemen: I might say many pleasant things concerning your county as introductory to my remarks to night. I might go back to the time when Benjamin Franklin appealed to the farmers of Lancaster county for transportation and supplies for the ill-fated expedition of Braddock into the wilderness, and when his appeal was promptly met. I might go on and point to successive periods of your history when your county exhibited her patriotism, her energy and her devotion to the country in times of emergency and peril. I might dilate upon the peculiarities of character in your population, as settlements were originally made and as society grew up and increased in magnitude, with a corresponding swollen volume of various interests, and an accompanying prosperity such as is vouchsafed to few sections of our own Commonwealth or of other States. But, gentlemen, I shall not dwell upon these points, however pleasant it might be for us to pass some time speaking of them and listening to them. Although my mother was of Irish decent, I never had my tougue upon the blarney stone, and therefore you will excuse me. [Laughter.]

AN ELECTION CRY.

I pass on to matters that may be if not more interesting and pleasant at least more suitable to the occasion. In a work written by Disraeli the younger, a work of imagination, he depicts the trouble and difficulty of a pair of English politicians about a generation ago and early in the reign of her present Majesty the Queen of Great Britain. They were named Taper and Tadpole, and their difficulty was to obtain an election cry. Now, it would seem as important that an election should have a cry as that a sermon should have a text, or a newspaper a motto. Well, Mr. Disraeli's politicians after racking their ingenuity finally settled upon their election cry, which was this: "Our young Queen and our old institutions." *There* was a pleasant collocation of language, vague and general in signification suited to the necessities of the political situation. In this election campaign there was no difficulty in setting upon a cry for Democrats and Reformers in this State. It was a plain matter. The language lay before them. They could not miss it. Therefore, the cry was raised early; it continues to this evening, and it will be re-iterated hereafter. "Down with the Rings!" --[Applause]--"Down with the Rings!" [Great applause.]

THE REFORMERS' CRY.

But what does this mean? Why, it carries upon its face words significant to every intelligent citizen in the Commonwealth. It means that Government has gone wrong. It means that men in public station have consulted their own interests instead of those of the public. It means that there is odium, suspicion, and some measure of disgrace in public affairs in this State, connected with those who have been entrusted by the people with the exercise of their sovereign powers. Our cry was really made for us by our opponents. They brought into existence the wrongs out of which this common watchword arose, and I trust that so effectual and complete will be the decision of our people this year, that a repetition of this cry, at least in our State, will never hereafter be required. [Applause.] That the lesson now to be administered by the people will not only be wholesome in character, but also so enduring in its consequences, that public men will hereafter not transgress--will not render such popular action as we now have necessary and proper to vindicate republican institutions from reproach. [Renewed applause.]

THE RING CRY.

But our opponents have been troubled for an election cry, and they have gone without one for about three sorry, weary months, from early in April until a very recent date. They knew not what to say in some brief sentence in which to sum up their side of the issues of the campaign. Well, gentlemen, they have ascertained that this want must be supplied, that it is not practicable for them to carry it on successfully, or even respectably, a campaign without grouping around some common expression or watchword, the principles, or if you please, the passions which inspire them. Mr. (I believe I should say Major,) Russell Errett, the Chairman of the Ring State Committee, in an address issued within a few days, informs those who follow his guidance that they are no longer to parry blows; they are to give them, and he proceeds to do what all good teachers of doctrine do, or ought to do. He proceeds to illustrate his advice by an example; he proceeds to make an assault himself. And what he does, and what he proposes that others shall do, may be indicated by the watchword for which it would seem that he has been seeking, and which is a familiar one to all of you. He proposes, substantially, that the cry of his people shall be as it was in war times--"loyalty," and that charges against all opposed to them of lack of patriotism shall be freely indulged in through all the avenues through which a party can speak--I mean its speakers, newspapers and members.

In pursuance of this design, and to revive if possible the passions of the war, he proceeds in his address to make an assault upon me, and he does it in terms not usual in political controversies between gentlemen. He proceeds to do it without provocation, and with a wilful and deliberate intention of stating what he himself knows to be untrue. This is strong language, but I do not utter it unadvisedly. I shall proceed to prove that it is just. He says to you, men of Lancaster, and to your fellow citizens throughout the State, in express terms, that during the war, or at least during the concluding years of the war, you were represented in the United States Senate by a disloyal man; and he proceeds further to assert that not only was this disloyalty exhibited in Senatorial service, but also in private intrigues and intercourse with the enemies of the United States. Now, gentlemen, this gross and indecent accusation, proceeding from the recognized head of the organization opposed to us, justifies completely what I propose to do to-night, and what, under other circumstances, might be supposed to be indelicate, or in some manner questionable. I propose to speak to-night, and to speak frankly, concerning myself, my views and position early in the war, and during its progress. Observe, and I beg you to carry this thought in your minds--observe, I do not propose to speak because I conceive it to be necessary to me as an individual, that I should defend myself against this accusation, nor because I suppose an answer from me is necessary to any result in this election. But I do this for the satisfaction of friends, especially of many gentlemen who have not hitherto acted with me in political affairs, but who are disposed this year to vote for me upon the issue which has been made up by my nomination. (Applause.) I propose to show them, and to enable them to show others, and if necessary, to fling it in the face of every calumniator, that the candidate nominated at Reading, and supported, as I believe, by the honest sentiment of a majority of the freemen of this State, was patriotic during the war, (cheers) and upright and true upon all questions relating thereto. (Renewed cheering.)

I came home from a foreign country in the latter part of the Summer of 1861, some months after the war began. A little over a year subsequent to my return, I was chosen to the Senate of the United States by the Legislature at Harrisburg, by a majority of one vote, an event of which doubtless you heard at the time, because there were circumstances connected with the event calculated to fix it upon men's recollections.

DECLARATIONS OF POSITION.

The war ended in April, 1865, a little more than two years afterward. Shortly after my election, in July, 1863, I prepared an essay upon the existing political situation in this country, and especially with reference to the war, which was then pending, and it was published extensively in Philadelphia and in my own and adjoining counties, and was distributed in the form of a slip sheet under my name. I will read what I said then:

"That rebellion was against the laws of the United States, and put the whole body of them at defiance. Although it asserted for itself a legal ground of justification, it is most manifest that it was lawless and unauthorized. The compact of Union being without limitation of time, must be held, as intended by its authors, to be perpetual; and the provision contained in it for its own amendment provides the only lawful mode by which its obligation can be limited or changed. Considering secession as a breach of the public law, and in view of the immense interests put in peril by it, this State concurred in measures of hostility against the South. But this was done to *vindicate the broken law*, and to secure the objects for which the government of the United States was originally founded, and for no purpose of conquest or oppression. Upon this ground we may justify our conduct, and submit it, without apprehension of censure, to the judgment of future times."

That was the substantial and solid ground upon which early after my election to the Senate, I placed the war upon our side before the people of the State.

I will proceed next to read a passage from a speech delivered by me after the war ended. In a speech delivered in the Senate on the 21st of July, 1866, I said:

"Returning from a foreign country after the commencement of the war, when it was in full progress, and when no human power could avert the storm which fell upon us, I found myself, as did most of the citizens of our country, absolutely controlled by the circumstances which surrounded us and which pressed us forward upon a course of conduct which we could not avoid. I thought then, and I think now, that there was but one thing to do. We were engaged in a contest which was, as it has often been described, a contest of life and death, and there was nothing to be done except to fight it out, to fight on, to promote or assist the collision of forces which were then arrayed against each other until some ultimate result should be reached.

"As a member of the minority in this chamber, I gave my vote for those measures of the majority which directly pointed to the use of the force of this Government to subjugate the insurrection which raised its head against us. I was opposed to the political policy of that majority, and have continued to entertain and evince that opposition down to this time in a respectful and proper manner. But upon the question of prosecuting the war to a conclusion, I never had any difficulty; I never had any hesitation. Upon an examination of my record--and humble as it may be, even it may by some persons at some time be examined--it will be found that from the time I assumed the seat to which my State had assigned me in this chamber, my course was such as I have indicated, and was in exact accordance with the convictions that I held."

SUPPORT OF APPROPRIATIONS.

So much for declarations or statements of position. Now I come to the Senatorial record of 1864. On the 15th of Feb. a deficiency bill was pending in the Senate, relating to the Civil-service. The Military Committee of the Senate reported an amendment appropriating certain monies for the War Department to cover deficiencies for the current fiscal year, which ended the 30th of June, 1864. The items of appropriation in this amendment amounted to $97,-504,040, and I have them here. In the same bill was contained appropriations to they Navy Department of $2,735,500. At that date, the 15th of February, this amendment was agreed to in the Senate by a unanimous vote, the record showing that I was present; and again on the 11th of April, at a subsequent stage of the bill, another unanimous vote covering these appropriations was given, and on the 14th the bill was passed finally in the same manner, the *Globe* showing that I was present at each of these sessions, and immediately before and after the passage of the bill. These appropriations for the army and navy amounted to $100,239,540.

In the same spring an act making appropriations to the naval service for the year ending June, 1865, and for other purposes, approved May 21, 1864, was passed. That bill provided for appropriations to the naval service, amounting to $101,577,888, covered by 19 items of appropriation. Then to 7 Bureaus in the Navay Department the amount appropriated was $3,282,500, and to the Marine Corps an amount appropriated under the same bill was $1,-322,598,99; the aggregate of these appropriations being $106,192,987,99, besides large and liberal appropriations to the several Navy Yards along the Atlantic coast, which I have not included. In that case also, the bill passed unanimously, the record showing that I was present.

But I come to a more important bill, the largest of all under which expenditures were made during the war. I mean the Army Appropriation Bill, signed by the President on the 15th of June, 1864, to be found in the *Congressional Globe*, 1st session, 38th Congressional Appendix, 177. In that bill there were 53 items of appropriation, and the aggregate amount was $520,323,897,65. That bill was voted upon in the Senate on the 22d of April, 1864, and the yeas and nays are recorded at page 1813, of the *Globe*. They are as follows:

Yeas--Messrs. Anthony, Brown, *Buckalew*, Carlisle, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harding, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, Lane, (of Indiana) Lane, (of Kansas) McDougal, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wilkinson, Willey and Wilson--36.

Nay--Mr. Powell--1.

Of the 36 Senators who voted for that bill, 18 are now supporters of Gen. Grant, 11 are supporters of Mr. Greeley, and 7 are dead.

Gentlemen, it has been truly said of that Army Appropriation bill--it was for the year commencing on the 1st day of July, 1864 and ending on the 30th of June, 1865--that these monies thus voted by us with rare unanimity, sent Sherman triumphant on his march to the sea, replenished the thinned ranks of Grant before Richmond and gave vigor and success to all the operations, large and small, undertaken by our government in the closing year of the war. It was that money that brought the war to an end and secured to us, I trust, an everlasting peace. [Cheers.] Yet a chairman set up to manipulate and pollute elections has the face to send forth his address branding me and men like me as disloyal, while he and his or many of his present associates in the emergency of the nation were looking to their own pockets instead of the interests of the county. [More cheering.

But this immense appropriation bill was not at first successful. It passed the Senate, but the two Houses got by the ears on some amendments, in relation to that everlasting subject of Congressional debate, the colored people. They were at issue, although both largely Republican, on the question about how and to what extent certain colored troops were to be paid, and it was necessary to have a Committee of Conference. You will find the report of the Committee Conference on that bill at page 2845 of the *Globe*, for that session. I will read to you the names of those who signed that report, which secured the final passage of the bill, and gave it its ultimate form. It was signed on the part of the Senate by T. O. Howe, L. M. Morrill and Chas. R. Buckalew, and on the part of the House by Thaddeus Stevens [cheers] and Thos. T. Davis, and then for some days afterwards I used to hear of rather strong declarations, made by the Chairman of the House Committee, I mean the late Thaddeus Stevens, [repeated cheering] concerning what he alleged to be the manliness and magnanimity with which I had agreed to pay liberally, the colored troops which we had employed. [great cheering] If you want to look into declarations of that sort (which perhaps are unimportant) so made, you can inquire of Mr. Haldeman, Representative in Congress from an adjoining district. Upon that report from the Committee of Conference when it was made, the vote was unanimous, so that I followed that bill to its conclusion and assisted in giving to it its ultimate form. That finishes 1864, with the exception of the Bounty bill, about which I will say a word after a while. In 1865, all the moneys voted were not expended. When the bills were passed we did not know that the war would end before their expenditure would become necessary. Of the date of 21 of March, 1865, you will find an act making appropriations for the Naval service for the year ending June 30th, 1866. The amount appropriated was $121,486,028,95 and the bill passed the Senate unanimously on the 17th of Feb., the record showing that I was present. At that same session on the 3d of March, 1865, you will find another act among out statutes, "an act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending 30th of June, 1866," which passed the Senate on the 18th of February, the record showing that I was present. The aggregate amount of the appropriations made by that bill in 31 items was $554,-579,527 70. Here are five successive money bills, every one of which by the record is shown to have been passed with my consent and approval, because they were passed unanimously with the one exception of the army appropriation bill of 1864, and for that I have read the vote. They amount altogether to $1,427,822,881,30!

SOLDIERS' PAY.

I come to another subject. I come to the question of the pay of the soldiers. On the 22d of December, 1863, the record shows that I was present when the bill passed unanimously, appropriating $20,-000,000 to pay bounties to soldiers, and it also shows that an amendment, offered at that time, to reduce bounties from $300 to $100, or to compel the President to pay no more than $100 bounty to a soldier, was opposed and voted against by me, Then, gentlemen, you will find that on the 22d of April, 1864, Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, offered an amendment, providing that the pay of soldiers in the army should be increased 50 per cent., provided, however, that no non-commissioned officer should receive more than $22 per month. That amendment was put to a vote, and I voted for it. I thought it was but just to the soldiers, whose pay was then but $13 a month. [Applause.] That increase would have made their pay $19.50, which I thought was reasonable. Again, you will find, on the 17th of May, 1864, that an amendment was offered in the Senate, to pay soldiers in gold. Their wages then being low, and gold rising, and they having families to support at home, the proposition was made to pay them in gold, or its equivalent. For that also, I voted. Then a bill was considered in the Senate, and passed on the 16th of May, 1864, for an increase in the pay of soldiers from $13 to $16 a month, with sundry other rates running up, in some cases, as high as $34 per month, for non-commissioned officers of the army, and it is shown that I was present at the time the proposition was agreed to unanimously, and also afterwards on two occasions, until final action upon the bill.

You have, therefore, in reference to that subject, the facts of the vote for the appropriation for soldiers' bounties of $20,000,000; the vote against reducing bounties from $300 to $100; the vote to increase the pay of soldiers 50 per cent; the vote to pay them in gold; and afterwards, a support cheerfully given to the increase from $13 to $16 per month for private soldiers, and larger sums for non-commissioned officers.

THE PAY OF COLORED TROOPS.

I dismiss that and I come to another point, the pay of colored troops; and for this a very few words will answer. By an act passed 17th of July, 1862, before I was a member of the Senate, the pay of colored soldiers or persons employed in the army was fixed at $10 per month, the pay of white soldiers then being $13. That law remained in force until 1864, although Mr. Lincoln in his message at the beginning of the session of 1863 4 informed us that about 100,000 colored men were in the public service, about half of them actually in the ranks of the army and the others engaged in those pursuits and employments connected with the army for which colored men were suited. Mr. Wilson, on the 22d of April, 1864, offered an amendment to the army bill against which I voted, and that vote has been misconstrued. The objections to his amendment were several and I mention those that I remember. One was that it was retrospective. It went back as to time. When we came to increase the pay of white soldiers in May, we only increased it from the time of the passage of the bill, but Mr. Wilson when he proposed his amendment proposed that we should go back to the beginning of the year and increase colored soldiers from that time. His amendment also provided an allowance to persons who secured the enlistment of colored soldiers which many of us understood was to be given to New England agents who went to the Southern States to procure colored soldiers to fill up the quotas of the Eastern States; and there was another feature which was objected to. It looked to the payment of certain South Carolina and Massachusetts regiments, two from each State, giving them increased pay equal to that of white soldiers, while all the remainder of the colored troops were not increased. This I thought unjust and unequal. It was alleged in behalf of those regiments that some promises were made to them when they were recruited that they should have higher rates of wages, but the then existing laws applied to them as well as others, and it seemed unjust to change the law as to them, and give them increased pay, not for the future, but going back to the time of their enlistment. They had been in service perhaps two years. You perceive then that there were apparently good objections to this amendment. But though I voted against it, it was put into the bill, and I afterward voted for the bill with that in it, and you will observe that in the Committee of Conference, of which I have spoken, we made a general adjustment of this matter of payment to colored troops both as regarded bounty and monthly pay, and we did the best we could. We agreed that colored troops should be paid the same as white troops from the 1st of January, 1864, and that all the colored men who had enlisted under the Presiden's proclamation of October, 1863, should be paid the same amount, and we agreed further that the Attorney-General might determine whether there was any obligation upon the government to pay in such cases as those of the Massachusetts and South Carolina troops. This was the general adjustment of which I have spoken, and with regard to that, all I have now to say is that it was liberal. [Applause.

I have spoken of these points, and I dismiss them from further notice. I come to another point of my discourse,

THE HOLCOMBE REPORT.

I have shown you my record in the Senate upon the subject of voting appropriations to the war; upon this subject of the pay of white soldiers; upon the subject of increased pay to colored troops; and you will see how utterly unfounded are the imputations I have answered. I come now to the second branch of the assault of Errett. He says I was in cahoot--I suppose that is a proper word to express it--with men engaged in the rebellion, and he undoubtedly alludes to a report which was recently published, made by Prof. Holcombe to the Confederate Government on the 16th of November, 1864. The Professor was one of the two men, who were called Peace Commissioners, in the popular language of the day in 1864, and in his report, he says that among other persons whom he saw in addition to Gov. Hunt, of New York, *and sundry gentlemen from* other States, where Judge Black, Mr. Van-Dyke and myself, from this State. Now if the Professor had found it worth while in making his report to go on and to state what was the exact truth, that he saw Mrs. Buckalew and myself in the public reception room of a public hotel at one of the most public places on the continent in the Summer months, outside of the great cities, and that he talked to us in a very unimportant discourse for a period of perhaps eight or ten minutes; that we then separated; and that we never saw each other before or since--if he had stated all these details, I suppose Mr. Errett's patriotic concern would have been wholly prevented. [Laughter and applause.]

In that brief conversation which took place as I have described it, the only thing of consequence or of interest that occurred was this: When we were about leaving, the Professor said that he supposed Mr. Lincoln would have difficulty in raising the enormous number of troops that he had called for (500,000 men had been called on the 18th of July) and I said in reply that the troops would be raised. He said he had been told differently, and I responded that any one who had told him so had misinformed him. Thereupon we separated.

I had gone to Niagara at that time in the performance of duty under a resolution of the Senate, proposed by Mr. Ramsey, of Minnesota, and passed by the Senate on the 2d of July, 1864. By that resolution the Committee on Indian Affairs were instructed to investigate the administration of Indian Affairs by the Colonial and Imperial authorities in the British North American possessions.

We were informed that in Canada the government was able to administer Indian affairs without having their money stolen by their agents. We were informed that they were able to manage their Indian affairs without having Indian wars, and it was supposed that it might be profitable for us to look into the details of their system. We did not suppose that that government had acted upon our example and had followed our methods of dealing with the Indian tribes. We did not suppose, for instance, that they had paid the Indians gratuities promised them by treaty, in Middletown Bank notes, as was once done to our Winnebagoes, (applause and laughter) and it was thought proper to investigate their system. Mr. Harlan, of Iowa; Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, and myself, three members of the Indian Committee, were selected as a sub-committee to perform this duty during the recess.

I was written to tomeet the other gentlemen on the 10th of August, at Niagara Falls, if it would suit me. The letter sent by me in answer was delayed in the mails, and consequently when I went with my wife to the Falls some days later, I found that my colleagues had been there and had just gone on down the river. While endeavoring to establish telegraphic communication with them, quite unexpectedly I encountered Judge Black. A letter written by that gentlemen, addressed to General Roumfort, of Harrisburg, dated "York, August 15, 1872," states what took place between us, and explains his journey to Canada at that time. I read from it as it has been sent to me, and as I understand it is not confidential.

THE BLACK LETTER.

After stating that it is true that he was in Canada about the middle of August, 1864, and that he did not go there as a government agent, the Judge proceeds:

"But Mr. Stanton knew before I left Washington that I was going to the Falls, and that I expected to see Mr. Thompson, and he earnestly (at least very strongly) urged me to carry out my intention, and made me promise that I would tell him when I returned what were Mr. Thomson's views about peace, if he should explain them to me. I was bound to let Thompson know of the promise I had made to Mr. Stanton, so that he might limit his confidence accordingly. I saw Mr. Thompson [first at Toronto]; had long and leisurely conversations with him, and was introduced by him to Mr. Holcombe. Both spoke very freeley of the issue of the conflict, and the terms upon which it might possibly be ended by agreement. I wrote Mr. Stanton, on the 24th of August, the substance of what they told me, together with some commentaries and suggestions of my own, to which he replied and I made a rejoinder."

The Judge, after adding that this correspondence was not official, and that he had, at the time, reason to believe that the Federal Government would consent to a peace upon the basis of re-union under the Constitution, accordant with the resolution of Congress of 22d of July, 1861, continues: "The main object of all I said to Messrs. Thompson and Holcombe, was to convince them that such a peace ought to be accepted if they could get it, and that must forego all hope of maintaining a separate government."

He concludes his letter as follows: "After this, I met Mr. and Mrs. Buckalew on the American side of the river. He was there, as I understood, waiting for his colleagues of a committee who had appointed to meet him, and he did not know how long he might have to stay. I told him, unreservedly, all I knew about the situation, and all I thought. I urged him, if he fell in with Mr. Holcombe or Mr. Thompson, not to decline a conversation with them, and to express as strongly as possible (what I knew to be his opinion as well as my own) that the re-union of all the States was an indispensable condition of peace."

I think the request made to me by the Judge, related only to Holcombe; but in all substantial respects, his statement is exactly true. He left, and subsequently, upon request made by Holcombe, or at his instance, the interview already mentioned took place.

I agreed to it in the expectation that there might be something added to his prior discussion or conference with Judge Black, which I would have communicated to the latter. In our brief conversation, however, he did not introduce the subject of peace negotiations, and I did not care to enter upon it or prolong our interview.

Holcombe left Canada soon after and returned South, and was not therefore, connected with the odious proceedings of Thompson and others in the latter part of the year. I will only add that I never had a private conversation with a Southern Confederate during the war nor any intercourse with one, except upon the occasion already mentioned.

I have now responded fully to the two branches of the assault made by the Chairman of the State Committee, and I shall dismiss that assault from further examination. These are simply matters intended to divert attention from the real issues of this State election.

STATE QUESTIONS.

What do we desire to accomplish in our State? Why for one thing we want the election of State Treasurer taken out of the Legislature. On the first day of the session of 1870, I introduced into the State Senate a joint resolution to take the election of State Treasurer from the Legislature and give it to the people. I had bad luck with my resolution. The Committee did not report it for some time afterward, and it was manifest that majorities were hostile to it in the two Houses. At the session of 1871 it was again introduced by Mr. Billingfelt, one of your own Senators, [great applause] and then you will remember that there was a difficulty about the election of a State Treasurer, between Mr. Mackey and Gen. Irwin. Things were considerably broken up and men got new ideas about this business, and that resolution, in consequence of that breach in the majority of the two houses, passed both branches, and was published in pursuance of the constitution. Last winter it was re-introduced and passed again through both houses, and was thus prepared for submission to the people of the State. You are to pass upon it this fall by your votes and you are to say now, with all the knowledge you have acquired with reference to the election of State Treasurers in past years by the Legislature, whether that amendment to the constitution of Pennsylvania, introduced at these sessions by myself and Mr. Billingfelt, shall be adopted. As a matter of course you will say yes. You will vote it into the Constitution by your votes at the October election, and you will all think it a good thing, a great improvement and a true reform. Well, gentlemen, would it be very singular to expect of you that while you are voting that reform into

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, August 30, 1872.

A Brace of Falsehoods.

The *Republican* of July 4th quotes from the *Beaver Radical* (and by quoting endorses) an article of abuse of Mr. Buckalew, in which it is asserted that the people have got from him in return for his employment and compensation in public life—"*just a 'jug' temperance law, wresting from the courts all discretion in the sentence of a person convict of its violation, and compelling the imprisonment of the liquor seller in the county jail, and an amendment to the constitution robbing Philadelphia of two Senators which are her right.*"

How shabby this jumble of falsehoods is, will appear from a statement of the following points:

1. Instead of giving the people the "jug law," Mr. B. both spoke and voted against it at the session of 1855, when it was passed. It was a very foolish statute and was repealed by a strong vote at the next session.

2. The provision in the seventh section of the first article of the State Constitution, that "no city or county shall be entitled to elect more than four Senators," was inserted in the constitution in 1790 and has remained there unchanged ever since. It limits Philadelphia to four Senators whereas in an apportionment based on population she would now be entitled to six. To hold Mr. Buckalew responsible for a constitutional provision which was in existence more than thirty years before he was born we submit is rather "steep" in the way of impudence even for Quay and Buckley.

3. Mr. Buckalew's very excellent law of 8th of May, 1854, "for the protection of certain domestic and private rights and to prevent abuses in the sale and use of intoxicating drinks" was truly a measure of reform and was justly commended by Judge Agnew, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court in a recent case, as one of the best laws upon the statute book. It prevents the stuffing of boys, crazy people and drunken men with intoxicating drinks, enables the members of the family of an habitual drunkard to 'stop the supplies' by notice to liquor dealers against furnishing him therewith, and forbids the performance of the marriage ceremony whenever one of the parties is intoxicated. It is not true that the court has no discretion as to the sentence in case of a conviction under this law. The fine may be from $10 to $50, and the imprisonment ten to sixty days. Considering that the offence must be shown to be "wilful" in order to a conviction, the punishment is not severe or unreasonable.

4. The hardihood of the assertion that the people have "just" obtained from Mr. B's public service a jug law (which he voted against) and a limitation of Senators from Philadelphia (with which he had nothing to do,) need not surprise any one who considers the desperation of the Harrisburg Ring, and of its organs. Their grasp upon the public treasury and the public offices is threatened and they know they must fight desperately to maintain their position. But "their labor will be in vain."

A Double-Headed Falsehood.

Several times during the present year the *Columbia County Republican* has pretended to cite expressions from a speech made by Mr. Buckalew in front of the Court House, in Bloomsburg, some years since, well knowing their falsehood but intending them for circulation and use in other parts of the State. For instance, in that paper, under date of July 11, 1872, appeared the following:

"Mr. Buckalew in a speech upon the Court House steps in Bloomsburg, in which he reviled the Union soldiery as Lincoln Hirelings, said:

"Fellow citizens, when I landed in New York from South America and found that Abe Lincoln, the rail-splitter of Illinois, was President and W. H. Seward his Secretary, I was *humiliated*."

The old saying that "liars should have good memories" comes in just here, for the fact that the speech in question was published in full at the time, seems to have been forgotten by the forger of the above article. That speech as published shows that no such language or ideas as asserted were uttered in the speech, and the truth of the statement has been denied more than once in our columns. Besides, the original phonographic notes of the speech as taken down at the time by one of the most competent reporters in the United States, are now lying before us, with the following conclusive statement by the reporter appended thereto:

"In the foregoing short-hand notes of Mr. Buckalew's remarks on the Court House steps, Bloomsburg, September 30, 1864, (taken down by me fully and completely at the time, without a word being missed) no such expression as "Lincoln hirelings," or "Abe Lincoln the rail-splitter," occurs.

D. F. MURPHY.

Aug. 24, '72.

With this decisive brand of falsehood upon it we dismiss this wretched forgery from further attention.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL has evidently become an apt scholar in Kemble's school of addition and division. From his reports we find that there were $1,602,663,800 of five-twenty bonds outstanding on June 30, 1869. He also states, in his report of March, 1872, that there were $500,115,400 of these bonds retired between June 30, 1869, and March 1, 1872; yet we find in the same monthly statement that there were $1,184,029,300 of five-twenty bonds outstanding on March 1, 1872; which only shows the actual retirement of $418,634,500 worth of these bonds during that period. Here is a discrepancy in his own statement of $81,480,900—an actual loss or dropping out somewhere of that amount. Now where has that $81,480,900 gone? Boutwell says he has redeemed that amount of bonds more than his own figures show have been retired. Is there a ring steal of that amount in the purchase and retirement of bonds? If so, it is a very large percentage to go to the addition, division, and silence ring. A steal of over $81,000,000 out of every $500,000,000 is a larger percentage than the Tweed Ring took for their private use. It is a more extensive practice of the system of addition, division, and silence than the country can long stand. *World.*

Hartranft.

WHAT REPUBLICANS SAY ABOUT HIM

There is a great deal of dissatisfaction with the Republican State ticket, viz: HARTRANFT, BY HIS CONNECTION WITH THE EVANS SWINDLE, AND ALLEN, BECAUSE OF HIS VOTES FOR THE NINE MILLION STEAL.—*Lancaster Volksfreund.*

We regret that as long as Auditor General Hartranft was on the stand before the Evans Investigating Committee HE DID NOT TELL ALL HE KNEW concerning the affair.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

Your committee have not language sufficiently strong to express their disapprobation of so bold an outrage, or fitting terms to characterize THOSE IN OFFICIAL POSITION WHO SEEK TO PALLIATE OR EXCUSE THE WRONG.—*Hon. Jas. L. Graham.*

If they are not disproved (charges against Hartranft) they will be accepted as true by the people. IT WILL NOT DO TO MAKE HARTRANFT OUR CANDIDATE.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

They cannot but express their disapprobation of the looseness of OFFICIAL ROUTINE THAT PLACED IN THE HANDS OF EVANS OVER A MILLION OF DOLLARS OF VALUABLE ASSETS WITHOUT REQUIRING FROM HIM ANY SECURITY WHATEVER.—*Hon. Harry White.*

Evans collected $184,168.84 and retains the whole. STATE OFFICIALS KNEW THIS FACT FOR THREE YEARS BEFORE IT BECAME PUBLIC. AND THE NEGLECT TO REPORT THE TRANSACTION TO THE LEGISLATURE IS REGARDED BY US AS A GROSS DERELICTION OF OFFICIAL DUTY.—*Hon. D. N. White.*

The Fishing Creek Confederacy.

The stale slanders about this subject have been so often and so thoroughly refuted that we seldom pay much attention to them. We copy, however, an article on the subject by the editor of the *Shenandoah Herald*, an Independent journal, which however supports a portion of the Republican ticket. The writer was a member of the "Army of Invasion," and knows whereof he speaks:

So it is with the charge of fathering the "Fishing Creek Confederacy" which is cast upon the statesman like shoulders of

BUCKALEW.

Yet we know this charge is false, for we were on the spot and took part in the celebrated campaign to crush it. Well do we remember the heroic charge we made on the supposed battlements of the confederates after a fortnight's preparation, reconnoitering, scouting and picketing and quite vivid is the picture still in our minds of the disgusted countenances of the one thousand braves as they reached the summit of the mount where we were taught to believe the Fishing Creek army was massed and which for one long month we had regarded with awe and expectancy, and found not a man, nor the meanest evidence that a man had ever been there. Such was our extreme disappointment that our sojourn in Columbia county was shortened none too soon and but a few days elapsed before not a soldier was to be seen where for six weeks all had been bustle, and activity. The Government was beautifully fooled by a few people who wanted to see the soldiers. In a word, impartial reader, let us inform you, that such a thing as a confederacy to resist the U. S. Government never existed in Columbia county, that the trouble that existed there during that interesting period of time when the draft was so severe, amounted to nothing more than what existed in this and other counties of the State, and that was the desertion of a few men that had been drafted and their refusal to appear when summoned in defence of their country. No open resistance, no organization in opposition to the federal authorities, nothing but the act of a few men who fled to escape being forced into the army—and this is the history of the "Fishing Creek Confederacy."

As everything pertaining to the men prominent in the political world at this time is sought after, we transfer to our columns the following sketch of Colonel Blanton Duncan, who leads the attempt at forming a straightout movement. This sketch is taken from a southern paper:

When he found that his own state, Kentucky, could not be forced into secession he offered his services to Jeff Davis with the expectation of receiving a high commission. He was made only colonel and aide-de-camp, and soon resigned to take a contract for engraving and printing confederate notes. He was arrested on the charge of having issued more notes than he delivered to the treasury department, and on his release left Richmond in disgrace. Then he entered into the business of blockade running, in which he made money. The Memphis *Avalanche* says of him that if he does not stay in the Bourbon movement longer than he did in the confederate army movement, a search warrant will be required to find him several weeks before the campaign opens. Duncan has influential friends in Washington, however, if he has none in the south, and Grant's postmasters are ordered to assist in furthering his projects. Mr. J. M. Edmunds, the postmaster at Washington and secretary of the Grant congressional committee, is circulating Duncan's circular for him, accompanied with the subjoined ukase to postmasters:

"Washington, D. C., July 30, 1872.—DEAR SIR: Please send the enclosed circular to active democrats in your district who do not support Mr. Greeley and will co-operate in the Louisville convention. Send me a list of such men in your county immediately.

J. M. EDMUNDS,
"Secretary."

The Duncan movement is of no account in itself, but the action of the administration managers in giving it government support is significant, as indicating the desperate strait to which they must feel themselves reduced when they are ready to resort to such means in the hope of stemming the tide of reform.

Blanton Duncan's principal co-adjutor in Pennsylvania is Mr. Mount Joy, of Philadelphia, who has recently been pardoned out of the penitentiary by President Grant.

The Leaders.

It is well known that Tweed in New York, Cameron in Pennsylvania, and Grant at Washington, are the leading spirits and inspirers of the plundering gangs who now infest all places of trust or profit in the United States. Speaking of such as they, and those who otherwise run the Government, Carl Schurz lately remarked:

"But I do say that almost every enemy of amnesty and of civil-service reform and every defender of usurpations and breaches of law and every whitewasher of abuses and every defender of corrupt practices in the Republican party is to day a friend of the administration and an advocate of Grant's re-election. [Laughter and applause.] It is a natural process of gravitation—[laughter]—and there is no escape from it; and those gentlemen being the most selfish, the most interested, the most active, the boldest, and most unscrupulous, will be naturally the leading spirits in such a party."

Another.

The Hon. Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Polk, and lately a distinguished defender of Gen. Grant, in a letter written some time ago, upon the subject of our national finances, makes a statement which induces us to suppose that he too will be found for Greeley and Brown. Mr. Walker says:

"The Radical policy, as exhibited in all their legislation for a period of nearly four years since the conclusion of the war, shows a rate of expenditures in time of peace exceeding $160,000,000 a year. The continuation of the Radical policy necessarily involves a repetition of these expenditures. But such expenditures render taxation so intolerable as to lead to repudiation and bankruptcy. There is but *one party* really and sincerely in favor of the payment of the public debt, and that is the party advocating a vast decrease of the public expenditures."

HERE is a Washington despatch telegraphed from Washington all over the country:

"Private letters, within a day or two, from the most prominent Republicans of Pennsylvania, are much more hopeful, and speak with great confidence of Hartranft's election in October. The recent changes have all been in the interest of unity and consolidation within the party, which is in much better condition than a month ago. The influence of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad has been secured, and Don Cameron, son of the Senator, has gone into the contest with all his ability, and will devote himself to it until the election.

Do the people of Pennsylvania elect their officers or Mr. Don Cameron, "son of the Senator?" The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has not and will not take any part in the canvass.

ALL the Presidents from Washington to Jackson looked upon the Federal offices as part of the government, and removed no one except for personal or official demerit. From Jackson to Johnson they were looked upon as party patronage. Johnson and Grant are the only Presidents who have regarded them as personal requisites, and filled them with their personal favorites and retainers, and made personal fealty the sole condition of appointment and continuance in office. These are the steps of our national descent to the corruption we behold and deplore to-day. For the first forty years of our government there were only about fifty removals from office. Grant has removed double that number in a single month. This shows the necessity of civil service reform. Mr. Greeley will be the first President fairly pledged to carry out this sorely needed reform, and the first President of the whole people since James Monroe. It is a great thing to help inaugurate a new era in national politics.—*Golden Age.*

The Know Nothing Candidate.

We give below a letter, which tells its own tale, from Albert Pike, the lawyer and poet. No one will doubt the truth of the charge against the Radical Vice-Presidential candidate, in the face of so direct and positive a statement, made by a gentleman of Mr. Pike's honor and truthfulness.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

"Was Henry Wilson a Know Nothing?" You say you are constantly receiving letters asking an answer to this question.

I will answer it. I was a delegate to and a member of the national council of the know *nothing party, in the summer* of 1855, at Philadelphia, and one of the seven delegates from a Southern State. I found the present Senator Henry Wilson in that body when I entered it, and he sat in it during the whole session, and helped to settle the platform, being one of the seven delegates of Massachusetts.

To be there he had to have the sign, word and grip, and necessarily had taken the same oath which we all had taken on entering the order, *i. e.*, not to assist in any way in elevating to any office of trust or profit any person of foreign birth, or any Roman Catholic. The oath is as binding on him now as it was then.

My name will assure you that I know that of which I speak. I object to Mr. Wilson's sneaking out of the scrape, by both the *suppressio veri* and *suggestio falsi*. ALBERT PIKE.

Washington City, August 22, 1872.

Let it be Remembered.

Let the tax-cursed working men of this State remember that it was John F. Hartranft, the Radical candidate for Governor, who, as the auditing officer of the State, covered up the Evans swindle by which they were robbed of over three hundred thousand dollars at one time.

Let them remember that this same John F. Hartranft received, as his share of the Evans swindle, seven thousand dollars!

Let them remember that this same John F. Hartranft received from a Philadelphia broker at one time two thousand dollars, and at various other times sundry large amounts, as his "divy" in speculations on State funds.

Let them remember that if John F. Hartranft had been an honest Auditor General, and had made out his annual reports as he was required to do, and had taken an oath that he would, that the Evans swindle could never have been perpetrated, and the $300,000 stolen by the ring of which he was and is a member, would now be in the Treasury of the State.

Let the corporation cursed people of this State remember that Harrison Allen the radical candidate for Auditor General, while a member of the Senate, voted for every corporation measure presented.

Let them remember that as a Senator, he voted to rob them of nine millions of dollars, at one haul, by voting for the bill that gave the nine millions of State securities now belonging to the sinking fund of the State to rail road corporations.

Let them remember, that in his entire Senatorial career he was never known to vote for the interests of the tax-payers, where it was a question between the masses and monopolies.

Let them remember that both John F. Hartranft and Harrison Allen are tools of Simon Cameron, and if elected will be used by him to rob the State to enrich him and his rings.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

A Washington despatch announces that Secretary Boutwell will not resume his official duties in the Treasury Department until after the Presidential election, having engaged to canvass the State of Pennsylvania without delay in behalf of Mr. Grant. Considering that the honorable gentleman's salary (which he continues to draw) is paid to engage him as Secretary of the Treasury and not as a travelling stump-speaker, the tax-payers of the country may perhaps hesitate about affording him an opportunity to resume his duties "after the Presidential election."

Samuel J. Randall reports the enthusiasm for Greeley in Northwestern Pennsylvania unprecedented. So far as the West is concerned, Cameronian rings and Hartranft speculators will be buried out of sight.

Pittsburg Liberals at Work.

The desire to hear Hon. Thomas M. Marshall, who has been until the present year the great light of the republican party in this county, drew together last evening the largest crowd that has ever assembled in this city during the campaign. Soon after 8 o'clock, Dr. King called the meeting to order and proposed Dr. H. T. Coffey for President, whose name was received with cheers. He also read the list of vice-presidents, including some of our most prominent citizens.

Dr. Coffey introduced Hon. Thomas M. Marshall, who said: "More than thirty years ago, when a boy, and standing within a stone's throw of this corner, I was called upon to address my fellow citizens on the same principles as those I advocate to-day. [A voice, "You were for Henry Clay."] No, sir, I was not for Henry Clay; I was for J. G. Birney, and I was among the first abolitionists of this county. I was taught the principles of human liberty at my mother's knee. [Applause.] I have always believed in that, and maintained it. Now I am told that because I am in favor of Horace Greeley for president that I have left the republican party. If I have left the republican party I have many companions. I shall not feel lonely. But what is the republican party composed of? Is it composed of custom house and income tax and revenue collectors? Are these officers the republican party? If they are it is because you, the people, have permitted them to be so. You, the people, fought the battle, and preserved the country, and gave them the offices. But what is the republican party? They met in Philadelphia in 1856 and virtually adopted the Declaration of Independence as their platform. Every article, every line, every letter of that platform can be defined to mean just these three plain propositions: First, free men; second, free labor; third, free lands. The platform doesn't say a word about the tariff. To-day we stand here eye to eye and look at each other face to face, and where is the man that is not at free except the southern white man. [Applause.] Show me a man with a black skin and I will show you a free man. But his former master in the south is not free. [Applause.] And labor is free to every man save some of the late southern masters. Haven't we free lands? Every acre from north to south, from east to west of this broad domain is free to every man save some of the southern masters. We are told we must'nt leave the republican party that made slaves and labor and land free! But was it the republican party that made the slaves free? It was the republican party with the heart of the American people that made them free. It was the Irish and Germans with the American people that made the slaves free. Who were those, I ask, that came home from the war shattered and crippled? Don't the Irish Catholic who sacrificed his sons demand the right to say: "I gave my jewels to free the slave?" [Applause.]

The German came here without a dollar, but he had a brave and honest heart. He was content to go out and get possession of a little piece of rock that the Irish and Americans would laugh at. But with true German courage he would plant a tree and dig up the stone, and in a few years with industry and perseverance the "wilderness was made to blossom as the rose." The next generation saw the Germans a power in the land, and then the Germans went out to the war and gave up their lives to set the slaves free. Do not tell me nobody struck a blow for human liberty but Grant? [cheers.] Who are the true heroes? Their names are numerous, but they never wore shoulder straps nor stars. I honor Grant and voted for him, and you Democrats know I hit you many a hard lick for him. [Laughter.]

I know Horace Greeley. He is a pure minded man. He is the only man in public life in the United States that I may say my feelings are for. He is pure and innocent. Partisan papers here describe him as a harlequin, a fool and a clown, as a man who goes about shabbily and oddly dressed with old cowhide boots, and one leg of his pants rolled up for the mere love of eccentric notoriety. He is also guilty of every crime in the calendar. He is the author of the Asiatic cholera. He is responsible for the Chicago fire. He sold a cow that had a calf that was cousin in some remote degree to a calf of Mrs. O'Leary's cow that kicked over the lamp that set fire to the barn that burned Chicago. [Roars of laughter.] He had read Mr. Greeley's book "Recollections of a Busy Life," and he thought it one of the finest proofs of the worth of Mr. Greeley's real character. He said in the book he had no higher ambition than that it might be written on his tombstone that he was the founder of the New York *Tribune*. But he, the speaker, thought the proper epitaph of Horace Greeley ought to be that he was the founder of the republican party. [Prolonged cheering.] He was an Instructor of the nation in national and political honesty and virtue. It had been said of him that when that old white hat was on his head it covered the largest brain in the United States, and that old white coat covered the warmest heart in America. [Applause.] Look at his history. His fame is not built on the sighs and woes of humanity. His fame was made in a free land and in the interests of humanity; and now let us make him president of a free people. Partisans say that Greeley is a fickle man, full of vagaries. A man who has fought for one idea for over thirty years, and thus succeeded in making himself the greatest mind in the nation, is not a fickle man. Does the son of a poor farmer, who sneered at this way, appear fickle? * * * *

Take up the republican ticket in Allegheny county and look over it. You would not suppose from it there are 8,000 or 9,000 Germans in this county. There is not one German name on the list. They are sorry for that now, and are anxious to have some of the smallest officers off, so as to put Germans on, to buy the German vote.

All the great points of my political compass have been fulfilled. In the Chicago platform they said the rights of the states should be respected and each one left to regulate its own domestic affairs according to its own laws, and the rights of states should be protected. That was good republican doctrine in 1868, and it ought to be in 1872. But at the last congress they brought up a bill to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, to enable Grant to suspend the laws in fifteen states. * * * * *

But they say you can't vote for Buckalew. Yes, I'm going to vote for an honest man, and every honest state senator will endorse Charles R. Buckalew as an honorable and upright gentleman. I am opposed to Hartranft; I know him. [Laughter.] I don't think he is very bad; there is not enough of him for that. The speaker related the Evans affair, for the repetition of which we lack space.]

They say Buckalew did not vote in company with republicans. I am sorry for that. I wish he had. But he is honest, and I will vote for him. But they say, "You go over to the democrats." I went over to them once before in 1855. We went to bed American citizens one night, as Dutch and Irish and the next morning we woke up foreigners. [A voice—"How about Wilson?"] Wilson was candidate for know nothing governor of Massachusetts, and was three times defeated. He left. He won't stay long when the chair is not warm".

The speaker concluded amidst great applause and enthusiasm.

Campaign Notes.

Ex-Governor Stone, of Iowa, is out for Greeley and Brown. He is one of the most influential republicans in that state.

The New Orleans *Republican* says that Grant is coming out for Greeley—on the fourth of March.

Seven hundred republicans of the city of Pittsburg, Pa., have signed a call for a Greeley and Brown meeting.

Ex-President Mahon, formerly of Oberlin College, delivered a Greeley speech at Oberlin on the 20th inst. He denounced Grant as "corrupt, vulgar, and trustless."

A. C. Keyes, one of Lincoln's postmasters in Allegheny county, is out for Greeley.

The prominent Republicans in Congress who support Greeley and Brown are: Governor Austin Blair, of Michigan; General Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts; General John F. Farnsworth, of Illinois; Hon. Milo Goodrich, of New York, and Hon. Jos. L. Morphis, of Mississippi.

A Grant minion, in a speech delivered in New York city on Tuesday night last, thus expressed himself regarding the newspapers which do not believe in Grant: "I look upon the public press as a public nuisance, and the people ought to arise in their majesty and put down the newspapers which malign our President."

Hon. John Brisbin, a director and attorney of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, has declared for Greeley and Brown. Four years ago he voted for Grant. Gen. Brisbin is highly respected and esteemed in prominent business circles in this state. He formerly represented Luzerne county in congress. Next!

NEWS

A newly-invented canal-boat, just completed, propelled by steam power, will start on her experimental trip to Buffalo on Monday next, with a freight of 100 tons. It is a bold attempt to win the $100,000 offered by the Legislature of New York for the best method of navigating our canals by steam, and excites considerable interest as to the result.

A policeman has been caught in New York in the very act of burglary, another policeman keeping watch. This will explain many of the "mysterious robberies" noted in the papers.

The Republicans of New York nominated at their convention, on August 21st, John A. Dix for Governor.

The Schuylkill county Democratic Convention met Agust 26, and made the following nominations: Hon. James Ryon for President Judge; Hon. Isaac Kline for Associate Judge; for Congress Hon. B. Reilly; Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, Joel McCamant and J. M. Wetherill; for Assembly, Chas. F. King, Thos. Egan, and J. W. Mannan. The convention was large and enthusiastic.

Hon. Andrew G. Curtin arrived at New York from Liverpool last Sunday. He will doubtless soon be heard from in this State.

Governor Hoffman, of New York, has written a letter declining to be a candidate for renomination. He has been twice elected Governor, and has had his full share of the honors of the office, and is tired of its cares and responsibilities.

Gledstanes & Co., East India and China merchants, have failed in London, England. Their liabilities are over $10,000,000.

Returns from West Virginia indicate the election of Jacobs, Independent, by 4 to 6000 majority.

The South Carolina Republican Convention, was the most disgraceful affair ever known in politics, and broke up in a row in which pistols were drawn and flourished. The better class of delegates bolted and organized a separate Convention the next day. Carpet baggers and negroes were the cause of the trouble.

At Washington on Tuesday, a restaurant keeper was fined $100, and ordered to forfeit his license, for refusing to sell liquor to a colored man, thereby violating an equal rights statute of the District of Columbia.

The expenses of the Boston Jubilee, according to the report of the Executive Committee, were about $650,000, and the receipts 440,000, leaving a deficit of $210,000.

New Advertisements.

TOWN STATEMENT.

M. C. Woodward, Collector for 1870, in account with the Town of Bloomsburg to May 4th, 1872.

DR.

To balance as per last annual statement	$400 08

CR.

By exonerations	12 35	
By amount paid Treas.	387 73	$400 08

G. W. Foster, Collector for 1871 in account with the Town of Bloomsburg to May 4th, 1872.

DR.

To amount of duplicate	$3539 16

CR.

By cash paid Treasurer	1948 93	
By error in duplicate	61 05	
By corrected assessment	1 01	
By exonerations	9 21	
		2212 21
Balance uncollected		1326 95

STATEMENT OF EXPENSE ACCOUNT TO MAY 4, '72.

Balance in hands of Treasurer at last settlement	$1282 35
Amount uncollected at last settlement on duplicate of 1870	1400 08
Amount of tax levied for year 1871	2240 80
Amount received upon fines &c.	55 70
	4979 03

DISBURSEMENTS.

Exonerations of M. C. Woodward	$ 12 35
Treasurer's commission on 3457 01	69 14
Paid on road account	1779 26
Gilling and establishing grades	302 51
Paid for hose and rent of engine house	598 35
Paid Secretary's salary	100 00
Paid M. C. Woodward serving notices and attending shows, services as Town Constable	418 40
Water account, profile &c.	91 78
Printing	91 00
Lock-up	23 15
Police and badges	29 20
C. G. Barkley, professional services	70 00
E. L. Little " "	15 00
Rent, fuel and light	31 00
Copy of assessment	15 00
Pamphlet of Town Laws	8 00
Treasurer's notices	3 00
Oath of office	1 75
W. H. Ent, fees	5 00
Tax refunded	5 20
Paid Auditors	9 00
G. W. Foster exonerations	47 19
G. W. Foster uncollected	153 13
In hands of Treasurer	1326 95
Paid outstanding orders last year	21 57
	$4949 03

Due on expense account to sundry persons	37 64	
Outstanding order No. 391	3 00	
		40 64
Due town from sundry persons	40 64	
		54 79

STATEMENT OF DEBT ACCOUNT TO MAY 4, 1872.

Amount of tax levied for payment of debt	3754 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Exonerations	52 02
Treasurer's commission on $3425 14	68 50
Paid on poor debt	2566 09
Paid on road debt	713 81
Balance in hands of Treasurer	96 74
Uncollected on duplicate	276 83
	$3754 00

E. MENDENHALL,
President of Com'ncil.

Attest: F. C. EYER, Sec'y.

We, the undersigned Auditors of the Town of Bloomsburg, do hereby certify that we have examined the above foregoing statement of expenditures, and accounts of Collectors, and having found them correct do approve the same.

F. P. DRINKER,
J. H. CASEY, } Auditors.

Aug. 14, 1872.

E. R. Ikeler in account with the Town of Bloomsburg.

DR.

To balance in his hands as per last annual statement	$1282 35
To amount of tax assessed for payment of Debt	3754 00
To amount of tax assessed for current expenses	2240 80
To amount received from M. C. Woodward, collector for 1870	1367 93
To amount received from G. W. Foster, collector for 1871	1948 93
To error in duplicate of G. W. Foster	61 05
To amount received upon fines &c.	55 70
	10963 66

CR.

By amount of duplicate passed to the hands of G. W. Foster, collector	$3539 16
By amount of orders redeemed	6510 62
By commission	187 64
	9187 42
Balance in his hand May 4th, 1872.	1496 24
	$10683 66

Approved by Auditors, May 6th, 1872.

J. P. CASEY,
F. C. DRINKER.

Aug 30-2t

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Locust township on or about August 1st, a COW, about eleven years old, with white face. The owner will prove property pay expenses and take her away or she will be sold according to law.

ISAIAH YEAGER.

Aug. 30, 1872—2w*

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
ESTATE OF HENRY LEHR, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Henry Lehr, late of Beaver twp., Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Joseph Lehr and Andrew Saurman. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executors in Columbia county. Those indebted to the estate, either on note, judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executors without delay.

JOSEPH LEHR,
ANDREW SHUMAN,
Executors.

Aug. 30, 1872—6w.*

STATE FAIR.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Will be held at

ERIE, SEPTEMBER, 17, 18, 19, and 20, 1872.

Competition is co-extensive with the United States and the Provinces, and the citizens of other States and the Dominion are cordially invited to compete for our prizes. No Entry Fee is charged. Excursion tickets will be issued by all the railroads and steamboat companies carried at the lowest rates.

JAMES H. EBY,
President.

D. W. SEILER, Rec. Sec.
ELDRIDGE MCCONKEY, Cor. Sec.

3w

TO THE WORKING CLASS, male or female. $60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods to start with sent free by mail. Address with 6 cent return stamp.

M. YOUNG & CO., 16 Courtland St., New York.

AGENTS WANTED—for the Lives of

Grant Greeley

WILSON BROWN and the leading men of all parties. Over 40 Steel Portraits, worth twice the cost of the book. Wanted everywhere. Agents have unparalleled success. Send for Circular, address ZIEGLER & McCURDY, 251 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS wanted for the AUTOBIOGRAPHY of

HORACE GREELEY

The best and only edition written by himself; and for our 1872 CAMPAIGN MANUAL, a book of the times for all parties, illustrated. One Agent sold 30 in three days. Also, for Headley's Life of President Grant, and Splendid Portraits of Candidates, $700 a month made.

E. B. TREAT, Publisher, 805 Broadway, N. Y.

Warren Range
First Premium Am. Inst. 1871

Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Under Guard, Damping & Shaking Grate, Direct Draft. FULLER, WARREN & Co., 236 Water Street, N. Y. 1t30-1w

HAS CURED
DOES CURE
WILL CURE
INZA
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

For cure $1, (or Test Sample 25 cents,) by mail, Dr. E. F. HYATT, 246 Grand Street, New York. n24-4w

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

The public examinations for the present year will be held as follows:

For Catawissa and Franklin at Clayton's school house in Franklin Sept. 9th,

For Beaver and Main at Jamison's school house in Main Sept. 10th,

For Mifflin at Mifflinville Sept. 11th,

For Montour at Rupert Sept. 12th,

For Roaringcreek and Locust at Morris' school house in Locust Sept. 14th,

For Hemlock at Buckhorn Sept. 16th,

For Madison at Jerstown Sept. 17th,

For Scott at Espy Sept. 18th,

For Greenwood at Centre school house Sept. 20th,

For Orange at Orangeville Sept. 21st,

For Mount Pleasant at Jones' school house Sept. 23d,

For Fishingcreek at Forks school house Sept. 24th,

For Centre at Hidler's school house Sept. 25th,

For Briarcreek and Berwick at Berwick Sept. 26th,

For Jackson, Sugarloaf and Benton at Benton Sept. 27th,

For Pine at Sereno Sept. 30th.

Examinations will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Teachers should attend in the district in which they intend making application.

Certificates will not be granted the same day. Boards of Directors are respectfully invited to be present.

W. H. SNYDER, Co. Supt.

Catawissa, Pa., 1872. n24w3

FAIRY VIEW ACADEMY, Perryville Station, Pa. R. R. (For Males & Female Pupils.) Long established, thorough, successful location beautiful and accessible; community social, moral and religious; buildings large and costly; a full corps of able teachers; mountain air, pure water, safe bathing, fine skating; emphatically a home school. Whole expense, for Board, Tuition, Room, Fuel and Washing (for 40 weeks,) *less than two hundred dollars.* Winter session begins Sept. 5. Send for Circulars. WILSON & PATTERSON, Port Royal, Juniata Co., Pa.

PRESIDENTS OF COLLEGES, MINISTERS, SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MEN,
TESTIFY TO THE MANY ADVANTAGES OF

Tuscarora Academy,

ACADEMIA, JUNIATA CO., PA.

Send for a Circular and Testimonials.

D. D. STONE, A. M., Ph. D. J. J. PATTERSON, A. M. augtw4

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, etc., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D. augtw4

Steubenville O., Female Seminary.

This widely-known School affords thorough Christian education, at a cost of little more than $3 a week; one-fourth off for clergymen. The 27th session opens Sept. 11th, 1872. The address of all former pupils is requested. A grand reunion at the close of the next year. Send for particulars to Rev. CHARLES C. BEATTY, D. D., Feb. 18th, Sept. 8, or Rev. A. M. REID, Ph. D., Principal augtw4

EDGEHILL MILITARY SCHOOL,

Merchantville, N. J.,
Four miles from Philadelphia,
(formerly located at Princetown, N. J.)
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.
Forty-fourth Annual Term begins Sept. 10th. Send for Circular.

TUSCARORA FEMALE SEMINARY, ACADEMIA, Juniata Co., Pa.

MUTUAL
Fire Insurance.

The Mutual Plan guarantees to the mutually insured the greatest security at the least possible cost. The premium notes are the capital. On this no dividends are paid to the stockholders, but it is simply assessed to pay deficiencies arising from the payment of losses and expenses, which in the COLUMBIA INSURANCE COMPANY, during the total 12½ years of its existence, have averaged but ½ per centum upon the premium note, being lower than the rates paid in the best solvent stock companies during the same period of time. In insuring at stock rates, the insured must provide for himself that he pays every year enough—but, To form an accumulated fund for emergencies; 2d. To pay large dividends to the capital invested in the Company; 3d. Runs the risk of a "Chicago fire" coming and wiping his Company out of existence. In a Mutual Company he keeps his own reserve in hand until needed, and pays no dividend to capitalists. The mutually insured, being themselves the capitalists, look after the business, its character and its agents in all places, thus protecting each other. For Insurances or Agencies, address

J. F. FRUEAUFF, Secretary,
Columbia, Lancaster County, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED for Chamberlin's Great Campaign Book, THE

Struggle of '72;

A Novelty in Political and Popular Literature. A GRAPHIC History of the Republican and Democratic parties; a racy sketch of the so-called Liberal Republican Party; an inside view of the Cincinnati Convention. The minor tickets or side shows of the campaign. The finest Illustrated book published. A Book wanted by every American citizen. To secure territory at once, send $1 for outfit. UNION PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill., Phila., Pa., or Springfield, Mass.

CAMPAIGN GOODS FOR 1872.

Agents wanted for our Campaign goods. **Sell at Sight. Pay 100 per cent. profit.** Now is the time. Send at once for Descriptive Circulars and Price Lists of our Fine Steel Engravings of all the Candidates, Campaign Biographies, Charts, Photographs, Badges, Pins, Flags, and everything suited to the times. Ten Dollars per day easily made. Full samples sent for $5. Address MOORE & GOODSPEED, 59 Park Row, New York.

CAMPAIGN BADGES!

Thirty new and beautiful designs. Get Price List of T. C. RICHARDS & CO., 16 Murray St., N. Y.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

THE CHEMISTRY OF DIVINE PROVIDENCE has never produced a mineral water which combines in such perfections the qualities of antibilious tonic and cathartic medicine, as that of the Seltzer Spa; and TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT is the artificial equivalent of that great natural remedy.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

$1.000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DR. BIGG'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price, $1.00.

JUSTICE'S BLANKS.

We now have on hand a large neatly printed assortment of JUSTICE'S and CONSTABLES BLANKS, to which we invite the attention of these officers.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE

is the cheapest and best article in the market for **Blueing Clothes.** The genuine has both the Barlow's and Wittberger's name on the label, and is put up at Wittberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North Second St., Philadelphia, Pa. S. WITTBERGER, Proprietor. For s

THE COLUMBIAN.

Friday, August 30, 1872.

FRANK COOLEY,
ASSISTANT EDITOR.

Railroad Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG R. R.

	North.	South.
Mail	9:32 A. M.	4:57 P. M.
Accommodation	6:0 A. M.	11:05 P. M.
Express	6:09 P. M.	9:32 A. M.

CATAWISSA R. R. FROM RUPERT STATION.

	Going North.	Going South.
Mail	10:30 A. M.	11:14 A. M.

LOCAL.

ATTENTION. Hon. Richard Vaux of Philadelphia and other prominent speakers will address a meeting to be held in Bloomsburg on Tuesday evening September 3rd. Come one, come all. Let there be a grand outpouring of the sturdy yeomanry of the county to hear the eloquent discussion of campaign issues.

FORNEY says that Cameron has helped to steal half a million dollars from Pennsylvania, and yet Cameron is supported by Grant.

THE Sunday School of the Lutheran Church had a picnic on Thursday of last week at Rupert which was a success in all respects.

THE attention of Justices of the Peace is called to the fact that the Prothonotary has at his office in the Court House, the Laws of Pennsylvania for 1872 ready for delivery.

THE *Democratic Guard* of Sunbury we learn has been sold by its late owners and will be conducted hereafter in the interests of the Labor Reform party.

THERE was a dance at Rupert on Wednesday night of last week, at which the young people of Bloom disported themselves until the wee sma' hours.

THE COLUMBIAN,—The *Columbian*, of Bloomsburg, published by Capt. Brockway, is one of the ablest and most influential journals in the interior of the State.—*Danville Independent.*

THE Sunday School class of Mrs. John A. Funston held a Festival last week in Brower's Building the receipts of which amounted to some $70.

WE notice that in the Herdic Park Races which begin, at Williamsport, on September 3rd and continue three days, S. J. Faux of this town has entered his sorrel horse Dick for two of the purses.

THERE will be a meeting at Caldman's Hall this evening at 8 o'clock, to organize a Buckalew Club for the ensuing campaign. Let there be a full attendance of all who desire honest men in office.

MAIN STREET between Center and Iron Streets has been graded during the past week, some two feet of the roadway having been cut down opposite the American House. The work was done for the purpose of carrying off the surface water which has been running over the pavements.

WE are informed that the recent rains, which have been almost daily, have done much damage to the crop of oats throughout the county. One farmer states that he has fourteen acres which will not be worth hauling to the barn. Those who housed their crop early this year are the lucky ones.

THE apple crop this year is an unusually large one and it is expected that there will be a corresponding supply of cider. In the Eastern states the best apples are offered at $1 per barrel deliverable in October. This is certainly wonderfully cheap and will barely pay for the labor of picking.

ON Tuesday of last week some malicious persons or persons went into the orchard of Daniel Everhart in Pine township and injured or destroyed almost every tree, breaking the limbs, cutting the bark and, in addition, shook the fruit from the boughs. The orchard was a young one and in a thrifty condition. Such mean rascality deserves sharp punishment.

A FIRST dividend on a Policy issued by the Continental Life Insurance Co. of New York and held by a gentleman in this County, was at the rate of 191 per cent on the outlay! This is certainly a good investment and better than can be obtained for loans.

THE "heated term" still continues after three months of existence and to day in the cities the thermometer still ranges from 90 to 98 degrees in the shade and hapless pedestrians still tumble over under the too ardent glances of the sun. August is nearly past and we may soon look for cool nights at least.

W. W. Marshall, Esq., of Mt. Eagle, this county, has a turkey that weighs 42 pounds. Some one hungry for turkey offered him $10 for it, but Mr. Marshall refused the price, saying he had named him "Buckalew," and that he should live until after the election of that gentleman.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

THE State Fair will be held at Erie this year on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th of September. The premiums are very liberal, in money, medals, diplomas &c. An ample park has been laid off and improved within the limits of the city and the best accommodations furnished for cattle. Early application for space should be made. The R. R. companies transport articles intended for the exhibition, both to and from Erie, at greatly reduced rates.

DISTRESSING.—A distressing accident occurred at the saw mill of the Sunbury Lumber Company on Saturday afternoon last, by which John Bowen, one of the proprietors, had his right eye cut out and his nose broken. The accident was caused by an endeavor to spring a crooked piece of timber on the carriage, which forced the guide into the saw, breaking out six teeth, which flew with great impetuosity, one of them striking Mr. Bowen with the above result. This was his last day on the mill, as he intended to commence work on Monday morning last, on his contract to build an additional track for the P. & E. road from the "horn" above town to the neighborhood of the Northumberland bridge.—*North Co. Democrat.*

SOME of the Republicans whilst attempting to take down the flag pole at the corner of Main and Market streets on Wednesday last, let it fall, when its breaking into three pieces revealed the fact that, like the party to which it belongs, it was rotten at the core. Its destruction was highly suggestive of the fate of that party in October and November.

THE Fall Term of the Normal School began on Monday last with a larger number of scholars than usual. There are, besides, many more, who have not begun as yet, who are known to intend so doing. The prospects for the school were never brighter and we earnestly hope that this institution which represents so much of the generosity, zeal, energy and progressive spirit of our people may prove in every way a success, financially, mentally and morally.

AN explosion of fire-damp occurred in the Tompkins mine, at Pittston, on Saturday afternoon last injuring John Hughes, the boss, Howell Edwards, Thomas Pointon, (boy), Thomas Evans, William Jones and Samual Monk. It is thought that Edwards, Pointon and Jones will die. The men were sinking a receptacle for the mine water at that part of the shaft from which it is drawn off by pumps, and the disaster is attributed to Edwards' carelessness in bringing his light in contact with the inflammable gas.

MILLVILLE, Aug. 28th, 1872.
EDITOR COLUMBIAN,—There is a report here that the time of holding the County Fair has been changed this year. Can you give me any information about it? Yours, M.

We can give our correspondent no information on the subject, as we do not know that there is to be a Fair at all. The gentlemen who are running the Agricultural Machine this year probably wish to surprise the people of the county, by keeping the matter as quiet as possible until a late moment and then allowing the announcement to fall on the astounded community like a bomb-shell.

THE HOLLY SYSTEM.—We want waterworks badly in this town, but we don't want a system that wins its way by bribery. Our charges on this point have not been met, and on the authority of Dr. Bradley we assert that he was offered $100 to advocate the Holly system in his paper. The *Republican* is advocating it, and it is fair to infer that Rev. Beckley received the proffered $100 for his services.

EVERY honorably discharged soldier should connect himself with the Grand Army of the Republic, the fraternal and charitable objects of which are so well known. Send in your name to the Post nearest your home. Delay not but join an order which has nothing to do with politics, and in which every soldier can feel an interest.—*Republican.*

We trust that no "honorably discharged soldier" who is a Democrat will suffer himself to be inveigled into a society which has for its sole end and aim the success of the Republican party. We presume that most intelligent men are aware of this fact and will give the Grand Army a wide berth. We merely nail the assertion because it but recently appeared in the office holders,' organ of this place.

ON Wednesday last, Mr. Chas. E. Savage, the jeweler, hired a horse and wagon from Samuel Prentiss with which to go to Frosty Valley for the purpose of shooting woodcock. On arriving at a suitable place Mr. Savage tied the horse at the side of the road and went into the woods. After an absence of fifteen or twenty minutes he returned to find the horse and wagon gone. Some rascals had noticed the absence of the driver and made off with the establishment. Mr. Savage has no clue to the direction taken by the thief.

AT the last session of the Legislature the provisions of an act relative to fees of Justices of the Peace and Constables in the county of Venango, were extended to Columbia county. This act requires that parties appealing from judgments of justices shall pay all his fees and all the Constable's fees in the case; and further requires that persons making information before any magistrate for any crime or misdemeanor shall pay the legal fees of said magistrate and of the officer who executes the warrant, and no magistrate shall be compelled to entertain any information or issue any warrant till such fees are paid. Payment, however, in such cases is not required of persons who are unable to pay by reason of poverty and who shall make affidavit to that effect.

ONE of our readers, a staunch Democrat, complains bitterly of the action of the frogs who disport themselves near his residence and who disturb the lone watches of the night by unpleasantly iterated, calls of "Gr-ant, Gr-ant." These political outcries are not only destructive of needful repose but are highly offensive to the principles of the hearers and we are called on to say what had better be done about it. There is no doubt that Beckley is responsible for this dastardly attack on the peace and happiness of his fellow citizens and has bribed these loud-voiced, big-lunged dwellers of the water to cry aloud for his master in order to create the belief that the greatest enthusiasm prevails in regard to his re-election. We should recommend that all these frogs be caught at once and thrown into Beckley's garden there to shout to their hearts' content.

THE last concoction of the *Republican* concerning Mr. Buckalew, (and perhaps the meanest), is the watch story of last week—that Mr. B. possessed a watch with an inscription upon it that it was presented by brewers "*for services in defeating the temperance laws in the Senate.*" The object of this forged citation is as evident as the baseness of its author; but here again the bad memory of a liar confounds his malice. He forgets that in the *Republican* of July 4th, an appeal was made to liquor dealers against Mr. B., and he was assailed as their enemy.

We assert, in the most unqualified terms, that Mr. B. never received a present for opposing temperance laws or any other laws, or anything else with such an inscription as that pretended above.

The wretched writer for the *Republican* in nosing about town for small matters of scandal, has been simply "sold" by some youngster on this watch inscription, or else invented the story himself.

BEFORE the delivery of Ex-Governor Pollock's speech in the Court House on Wednesday evening, Mr. Whitmoyer announced that one of the objects of the meeting was the formation of a Grant and Wilson Club, and suggested that temporary officers had better be chosen. He said "he had not thought of anybody" so did not offer any names, but Beckley whispered to him and then he nominated Josiah Ralston for President. Then there was some more whispering and then J. B. Robison was announced as Secretary. Col. Knorr in moving for a future meeting improved the name of the Club by calling it a "Grant, Wilson and Hartranft Club." Of course nobody said or did anything about it but the Ring-masters, Whitmoyer, Beckley, Knorr and Robison, some of whom, if not all, will be the future officers of the Club.

ON Sunday last, A. D. Seeley, Chief of Police of Berwick, brought to this place and put in jail a man who gave his name as Charles Butterfield, who was charged with breaking into the store of Lutz & Hess, on Mifflin Hills, and stealing therefrom $100 worth of clothing. From what we are told of this man it would seem as if he had managed to compress about as much iniquity into a short space of time as was well possible. It appears that Butterfield and a companion hired a horse and buggy at Scranton for two hours with which they drove to Berwick, as is supposed, to get away with the turnout. On their road they met Mr. Lewis Creasey of whom they demanded the money and valuables in his possession. Mr. Creasy had no money but gave them his gold watch. The rascals then drove across the bridge at Berwick on a trot, but the gatekeeper hearing them, closed the gates and demanded a fine for fast driving in addition to the toll. Refusing to pay this they turned and drove back and thence went across, in some manner, to Mifflin Hills, where the store robbery was perpetrated, and where Butterfield was captured by a party who followed him. Butterfield's companion succeeded in making his escape, although the party in pursuit fired several shots at him. In his retreat he threw away an overcoat, in which was found Mr. Creasy's watch. It is thought that these men belong to a regular gang of thieves who have come from New York to prey on the rural community. The police in our neighboring towns should be on the lookout for them.

EX-GOVERNOR POLLOCK delivered an address to the Republicans of this town Wednesday evening last, in the Court House. Mr. Pollock is an easy, pleasant speaker, but his speech contained nothing new or startling. The greater portion of it was devoted to sorrowful regrets at the political position of the Democratic party to-day, and would have exactly suited Brick Pomeroy and his friends. Gen. Grant was eulogized in terms which irresistibly impelled his hearers to the belief that the distinguished Gift Taker was rather too good for this sinful earth. Horace Greeley was abused, of course, and the results of his election were depicted in such glowing colors that we rather shrink from the task of reducing them to writing. Suffice it to say that if Greeley becomes President, and Mr. Pollock may be believed, every merchant, bank, industrial and commercial enterprise, all private and national credit must inevitably perish, and the Union be given over to the bats and owls, whilst the inhabitants thereof sit in Cimmerian darkness bewailing in helpless misery their fearful fate. The fact is, the speech was just the same stuff which is daily served up in administration journals, the absurdity of which is its best refutation. Mr. Pollock made a few statements which lack a foundation of truth, as when, for instance, he said that "the Republican party in Philadelphia is a unit for Hartranft." Every intelligent man in the State knows that this is not the fact, but that, on the contrary, there exists in that city a widespread dissatisfaction in regard to the State ticket of the Ring. A still more extravagant remark of the speaker is worthy of note, it was, that Bradford county so far from giving a majority for Greeley would likely give Hartranft *double her last Republican majority!* The magnitude of this prediction is startling if the evidence of probability is not.

Though Gov. Pollock is ordinarily a calm, temperate speaker, he at times showed that there was in his heart much of the vindictive hatred of the South which characterizes the leaders of his party. He was, with Boutwell, unwilling to "shake hands across the bloody chasm," until some indefinite repentance had been undergone—a repentance by the way which in general terms is a very good thing to talk of on the stump, but not easily to be understood.

The latter part of the speech was devoted to the State ticket. Hartranft was lauded to the skies, but Allen was not alluded to. The audience were strongly urged to vote for Hartranft, and the Congressmen-at-large. In the course of his eulogistic remarks on Hartranft, Mr. Pollock said that he believed in the honesty and purity of the candidate for Governor, and that "none but a villain" would refuse to believe the same. Now this we submit is coming it strong, as we fancy there are at least one or two respectable Republicans, not to mention Democrats, in the State who do not deem Hartranft immaculate, and who are by no means the "villains" Mr. Pollock insists upon.

Taking it altogether the speech was a good one, but it will not influence a vote here or in any other place where daily papers and popular intelligence prevail.

Communicated.

CENTRALIA AUGUST, 21st 1872.
EDITOR COLUMBIAN.—*Dear Sir.*—It is with regret, and I may say shame that I take the pen to inform the readers of the Columbian of the state of affairs here.

The past year in the history of Centralia and vicinity is proverbial for crime, and defiance of law. Strangers visiting or passing through here on business or otherwise are perfectly safe, in fact all citizens are lavish of their kindness and respect for them. All the villainy and rascality carried on is directed against our own citizens and this irrespective of their standing or social status in the community. Indeed it has become so bad amongst us that the more prominent the man is, the more scoundrel he is, and this is exhibited but too plainly at our local elections especially. To say a word against these desperadoes is deemed a sufficient cause to break in his house at night by throwing stones through the windows or lay in wait and beat almost to death, the unfortunate fellow that dare to express himself against them. Here I might cite numerous instances of breaking in houses at the dead hour of night and of beating me naimost to death. Your readers may ask why not prosecute them and punish according to law. This is all very well if the injured parties knew whom to prosecute and if the court could convict on mere suspicion.

The last case of shooting is well known to the public at large. Six peaceable citizens (miners) were going home from work on the night shift a little before day, on the morning of the 15th inst, and as they were getting into the cut on the rail road between the Continental Colliery where they wrought and J. M. Freck's mines they were fired upon from both sides of the road. Buck shot and shoe tacks were taken out of some of the parties. All this was done without any previous notice whatever. Two of the men Messrs Davis and Webster were badly wounded but am I glad to say are pronounced out of danger by their attending physicians. Nothing of consequence happened the other four whose names are Birge, Richards, Cobley and Darragh. The cause alleged for all this is that they were working in other men's places. Now the facts; Robert Gorrell Esq., is the senior partner and owner of two Collieries here, one the Hazle dell and the other the Continental. Some time ago for some cause Mr. Gorrell stopped the Hazledell where these six men worked. The Continental worked on but some of its hands were left idle while these six men got employment repairing the gangway. None of the idle men worked at the repairing of said gang-way previous to this but were allowed to go idle and these men brought in from another Colliery belonging to the same man.

This is an argument in favor of the workmen's union for had it been in force here these men would not be allowed to work while the men belonging to the Colliery were idle and thus this bloodshed and almost murder would be avoided. But suppose they did work in other men's places, this cause would not certainly justify this diabolical action which might have left widows and orphans without a penny or a friend. If these men were notified that they were not wanted in the places they occupied by secret notices at their doors or otherwise or even the least intimation of it they would leave the work immediately. One of them especially Mr. Davis is an upright honest citizen. The character of all the men is good as peaceable inoffensive citizens.

The question arises how is this state of affairs to be ended and how can honest citizens breathe more freely and feel safe, some say "stop the works for a year or so and the Ku-Klux Klan will clear out." Foolish suggestion; they would come back at the first blow of the whistle and honest citizens and business men would have to go also. Another says "discharge all the suspicious characters," this is very well, but honest men would also be victims of the suspicion and perhaps prompt them, the roughs, to deeds of more violence. Others say "employ an efficient police force," but the place is poor and taxes enough could not be collected in the borough to pay them. Besides the way crimes are committed suddenly it would be impossible even for the police to detect them.

You correspondent thinks that the offer of large rewards and to actually pay those rewards on conviction of the guilty parties would be more effective. Parties that are degraded enough to commit such crimes are degraded enough to inform on each other on proper inducements being offered for such information.

But enough of this sickening story the whole of it is too disgusting to read much less to write. It is a shame to our civilization that such cowards are permitted to live amongst us. A man of ordinary courage would scorn to take undue advantage even of an enemy. The old English and Irish systems of fighting it out without interference of law is better than this cowardly plan of midnight *rascality and crime.*

CITIZENS.

A DOUBLE runaway occurred in town on Monday afternoon which was particularly lively whilst it lasted although fortunately no very serious damage was done. Mr. John Keeler and a friend from Rohrsburg, were driving down Main street when the shafts of the buggy in which they were seated became detached and fell on the heels of the horse, who ran up Market street, choosing the pavement for a race course near Mr. Neal's. When opposite Mr. Barnes' residence the animal stumbled and fell, striking the gate, behind which three little children had ensconsed themselves after an ineffectual effort to get into the yard. Singular to state but one of the children was injured and that not seriously. The frightened horse then ran out Rock street and down to Main then up Main and was stopped in front of the new hotel, not much hurt. The double team of John Dialy which was standing in front of McKelvy, Neal and Co's warehouse, becoming frightened at the clatter of the runaway started at a furious rate down Market, making the turn at Main and throwing out the son of Mr. Dialy who was driving, bruising him severely. The horses in their course down Main street ran on the pavement at E. M. Knorr's store and struck a post stripping off the harness from both horses. One of them was caught and held, the other took the pavement at Kleim's drug store and kept on it until he reached J. K. Eyer's store. He was finally captured in Scott-town. It is really surprising that, with so many children playing in front of the houses, there is no loss of life to chronicle. In view of the probability of such events occurring it might be well for the parents of small children to take care that their little ones do not wander far from the gates.

NOVEL CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.—The radical Press for want of more important matter have got to publishing the private letters of Fred and Nellie Grant. We expect shortly to see a volume of Grant's love letters published by the Radical Central Committee as a campaign document.

When J. D. Cox was Secretary of the Interior, under Grant, he had some hard contests with "Ring" swindlers and speculators. They wished to rob the Treasury. Mr. Cox was determined they should not. When the fight was at its fiercest, and the "Ring" forces were put in line for the final charge, Mr. Cox wrote to General Grant as follows: "I am fighting fraud to the best of my ability, and must have your support, or I will fall." Such an appeal should have brought the President to his side at once. As an honest man; as an officer, sworn to see the law executed, to protect the Treasury from spoliation, Gen. Grant was bound to aid and assist Mr. Cox, his secretary.—He did no such thing. On the contrary, he turned Mr. Cox out of office. The President did not want any man in his Cabinet who would interfere with the schemes of his corrupt "Rings," and Mr. Cox had no other alternative but to leave; and his place has been filled with Delano, who has been connected with corrupt jobs, and as a manager of Rings all his life. He understands addition, division and silence, and is, therefore, just the man for Grant.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HORACE GREELEY,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
B. GRATZ BROWN,
OF MISSOURI.

ELECTORS-AT-
SENATORIAL,
EDGAR COWAN, of Westmoreland.
GEORGE W. SKIDMER, of Franklin.

REPRESENTATIVE,
SELDEN MARVIN, of Erie.
JOHN S. MILLER, of Huntingdon.
S. GROSS FRY, of Philadelphia.

DISTRICTS.

1. Thomas J. Barger.	13. D. Lowenberg.
2. Steph. D. Anderson.	14. J. McKnight.
3. John Moffit.	15. Henry Welsh.
4. George R. Berrell.	16. Henry J. Stahle.
5. (Not agreed upon.)	17. R. W. Christie.
6. Isaiah B. Hemple.	18. William F. Logan.
7. Samuel B. Dyer.	19. Rasselas Brown.
8. Jesse G. Hawley.	20. S. M. Robinson.
9. R. E. Swartz.	21. J. R. Molten.
10. B. Reilly.	22. T. H. Stevenson.
11. John Knickle.	23. John B. Bard.
12. F. W. Gunster.	24. George W. Miller.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR
CHARLES R. BUCKALEW,
OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
WILLIAM HARTLEY,
OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT
JAMES THOMPSON,
OF ERIE COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE:
RICHARD VAUX,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
JAMES H. HOPKINS,
OF ALLEGHENY.
HENDRICK B. WRIGHT,
OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

For Members of the Constitutional Convention.

GEO. W. WOODWARD, Philadelphia.
JEREMIAH S. BLACK, York.
WM. BIGLER, Clearfield.
W. J. BAER, Somerset.
W. H. SMITH, Allegheny.
FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, Philadelphia.
JOHN H. CAMPBELL, Philadelphia.
R. A. REYNOLDS, Lancaster.
JAMES ELLIS, Schuylkill.
A. G. OLMSTED, Venango.
GEO. M. DALLAS, Philadelphia.
ROBERT A. LAMBERTON, Dauphin.
A. A. PURMAN, Green.
WM. L. CORBETT, Clarion.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE,
WILLIAM ELWELL
(Subject to the decision of the District Conferees)
FOR SENATOR,
CHARLES G. BARKLEY
(Subject to the decision of the District Conferees)
FOR CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION,
JOHN G. FREEZE
(Subject to the decision of the District Conferees
FOR ASSEMBLY,
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. FRANK ZARR,
FOR REGISTER & RECORDER,
WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY,
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM LAWTON,
FOR AUDITOR,
U. J. CAMPBELL.

MEMBERS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE:

Beaver—Moses Schlicher.
Benton—I. K. Knicklbaum.
Berwick—Levi Bredcomber.
Bloom, East Dist.—David Lowenberg.
Bloom, West Dist.—William McKinney.
Briarcreek—J. C. Smith.
Catawissa—Geo. Senft.
Centre—H. D. Knorr.
Centralia—C. G. Murphy.
Conyngham North—
Conyngham south—Michael Brannan.
Fishingcreek—F. J. Metteary.
Franklin—William Stoker.
Greenwood—Wesley Mann.
Hemlock—Seth Shoemaker.
Jackson—Silas W. McHenry.
Locust—
Madison—John Allen.
Main—W. T. Shuman.
Mifflin—Samuel Snyder.
Montour—John G. Quick.
Mt. Pleasant—George W. Jacoby.
Orange—D. K. Sloan.
Pine—P. W. Sones.
Roaringcreek—I. B. Klinger.
Scott—G. P. Ent.
Sugarloaf—J. H. Fritz.

Vigilance Committee.

Beaver—Geo. Dreisbach, Chas. Michael, H. Hunteliter.
Benton—J. J. McHenry, R. J. Case, Jas. Conner.
Berwick—Isaiah Bower, C. B. Jackson.
Bloom, East—M. Millard, Jno. B. Casey, Saml. Jacoby.
Bloom, West—M. Eyerly, James Sterner.
Briarcreek—Chas. Reed, Geo. Miller, Geo. M. Bower.
Catawissa—M. R. V. Kline, Wm. Snyder.
Centre—Wm. Miller, Ed. Hartman, Saml. Bower.
Centralia—
Conyngham, North—
Conyngham South—
Fishingcreek—L. M. Croveling, Cyrus Robins, Silas McHenry, Chas. Ash.
Franklin—Moses McHenry, Washington Parr.
Greenwood—Frank Derr, G. W. Utt, Jackson Leidy.
Hemlock—T. J. Vanderslice, B. B. Wagner, Wm. Winterstein.
Jackson—Henry Wagner, Daniel Young.
Locust—Elias Creasy, Daniel Stine, Jno. Snyder, Geo. Getty.
Madison—Richard Dermott, Dr. T. J. Satsher, J. M. Girton.
Maine—Jeremiah Longenberger, Jno. Nuss.
Mifflin—
Montour—N. Mouser, P. A. Evans.
Mt. Pleasant—Wm. Miller, Jno. Mordan, Sr.
Orange—H. R. Kline, C. H. Ent.
Pine—L. A. Germain, Wm. Karshner.
Roaringcreek—Jno. Moury, Amzi Craig.
Scott—J. S. Bachman, R. J. Millard
Sugarloaf—Alonzo Albertson, Clinton Cole.

MARKET REPORTS.

Bloomsburg Market.

Wheat per bushel	$1.80
Rye "	90
Corn "	65
Oats, "	35
Flour per barrel	10 00
Cloverseed	5 50
Flaxseed	1 50
Butter	20
Eggs	18
Tallow	10
Potatoes	40
Dried Apples	10
Hams	15
Sides and Shoulders	9
Lard per pound	10
Hay per ton	25 00

MARRIAGES.

RISHEL—DRUM.—Aug. 15, by Rev. A. R. Hottenstein, George Rishel of Roaringcreek, to Miss Catharine Drumm of Main.

KECK—TURNER.—Aug. 17, by the same, H. S. Keck to Miss Beulah Turner, both of Salem.

DEATHS.

MOHORTER.—In Berwick, on the 12th inst., Stiles, son of Tillman and Eliza Mohorter, aged 1 year and 9 months.

WITMERS.—In Berwick, on Tuesday morning of last week, George Z., son of J. R. and Mary Withers, aged 2 years, 9 months and six days.

RITTENHOUSE.—In Briarcreek on Saturday last, Rachel, wife of Henry Rittenhouse, in her 78th year.

STYLES.—On Monday night, the 5th inst., Lewis Styles, aged 1 year, 9 months and 12 days.

LEHR.—In Beaver, Aug. 9, Henry Lehr, aged 70 years, 5 month and 2 days.

HARVEY.—In Wilkes-Barre, on Sunday afternoon last, Col. E. B. Harvey, after a lingering illness. Col. Harvey commanded the 7th Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves in the war of the Rebellion and was widely known as an energetic business man.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

I. W. Hartman will sell next week a nice Water Proof Cloth for $1.00 per yard.

Old Established Coal Yard.

C. W. NEAL & BRO. Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Lime burners supplied at liberal rates with best quality No. 6, coal. For smith fires, in addition to a prime article of lump, we have a first class quality of Bituminous coal, at $2.25 per ton on wharf.

Large stocks of all sizes constantly on hand. Strict personal attention given to the preparation of all our coal. Grain, Lumber and Slabs taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town. Orders left at McKelvy Neal & Co's. store or at our office, will receive prompt attention. OFFICE & YARDS AT MCKELVY & NEAL'S FURNACE, EAST BLOOMSBURG. Your patronage respectfully solicited.

All Wool Calico at I. W. Hartman's for 25 cents per yard.

Dollar Hats at I. W. Hartman's.

A Fragrant Breath and Pearly Teeth Are easily attained, and those who fail to avail themselves of the means should not complain when accused of gross neglect. The SOZODONT will speedily eradicate the cause of a foul breath, beautifying and preserving the teeth to the eldest age.

Spalding's Glue is useful in every house.

Young men's silk corded repent I. W. Hartman's.

I. W. Hartman sells good Rio Coffee for 25 cents.

CASTORIA—an substitute for Castor Oil—is a physic which does not distress or gripe, but is sure to operate when all other remedies have failed. You may confidently rely upon the Castoria in Stomach Ache, Constipation, Flatulency Cramp, Worms, Piles or deranged Liver. It contains neither Minerals, Morphine, Opium nor Alcohol, but is purely a vegetable preparation, perfectly harmless, and above all, pleasant to take. The Castoria soothes and quiets the system, and produces natural sleep. It is a wonderful thing to assimilate the food of children and prevent them from crying. A 35 cent bottle will do the work for a family and save many dollars of bills. Aug 23—4w.

HAVE IT ALWAYS AT HAND.—Accident will happen in the best regulated families, and for this reason among many others, the Mustang Liniment should find a place in the cupboard of every household. In all the world there is nothing comparable to it as an application for cuts contusions, burns, spasms, and scalds, and when every other preparation that medical ingenuity can suggest, has failed to afford relief in rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, glandular swellings, muscular contractions, cramps, toothache, &c., this powerful anti-inflammatory and pain destroying agent immediately assumes the sufferer's agony and eventually accomplishes a radical cure. Probably there is not a compound in the world so well known and so universally used in the land who does not know, either from personal observation or reports that the Mustang Liniment is the Supreme Remedy for all external diseases and injuries of the horse.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

Every nervous Young Man in the Union, will receive, free, a Receipt that will gain a Blessing through life, by addressing, in confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN,
Box 3172 P. O. 12 Cedar St., N. Y.
feb8, 6-1y.

BLESSINGS BRIGHTEN AS THEY TAKE THEIR FLIGHT. The relief blessings in good health without which nothing is worth the having; it is always appreciated at its true value after it is lost, but, too often, not before. Live properly, and correct ailments before they become chronic. For diseases of the liver, kidneys, skin, stomach, and all rising from impure or feeble blood, DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS are a sure and speedy remedy. It has never yet failed in a single instance. 33-4w1

A PERILOUS SEASON.—Glorious and delightful as the Summer weather is, its tropical heat is a severe trial to the vital powers. Even the strongest are sometimes prostrated by its effects. The common phrase applied to this condition of the body is "general debility." Now, general debility arises from, and includes a variety of ailments. The liver is more or less affected, the bowels are either constipated or too much relieved, the stomach at fault and because the work of digestion, the appetite is poor, and the spirits depressed. This is what is called general debility. It is a general disarrangement of all the physical functions, and requires as a remedy a medicine that will regulate them all. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is especially directed to this purpose. Its general operation is not confined to a single organ, if the liver is affected, it restores its tone. If the stomach is torpid, it regenerates it. If the nerves are tremulous and weak, it braces and strengthens them. If the mind, which ever sympathizes with the body, is gloomy and despondent, it relieves the dismalness and sheds over the whole chambers of the body into harmony with the laws of health.

There is no civilized nation in the Western Hemisphere in which the utility of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a tonic, alterative, and unrivalled medicine, is not known and appreciated. Throughout the Tropics it is considered, both by the people and the profession, the standard specific. While it is a medicine for all seasons and all climates, it is especially suited to the complaints generated by the weather, being the purest and best vegetable stimulant in the world.

Beware of the Bitters made of acrid and dangerous materials, which unscrupulous parties are endeavoring to foist upon the people. Their name is legion, and the public has the guarantee that they are not poisonous. Adhere to the tried remedy, Hostetter's Bitters, sold only in glass, and never in kegs or barrels. 34-4w1

Important Testimony!

The following letters are among the many we are constantly receiving from persons who have been cured by

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,
Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic,
AND
Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Pennsgrove, Salem County, New Jersey.
FEBRUARY 27, 1872.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia.

Respected Sir—I take pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been cured by the efficacy of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

Consumption has been hereditary with my family, and to its destroying effect it has claimed early ages. My mother and three brothers died at the age of 31, one brother at 27, and my sister at 19.

I was, when about 31 years, seized with fever complaint, which rapidly developed into Pulmonary Consumption. I was compelled to relinquish my employment (that of a blacksmith.)

I consulted skillful and eminent physicians, and tried many patent nostrums, but without success, so that my friends were sure that there was no hope of my recovery, for I was reduced from 180 pounds to 101, and was not able to do anything without assistance.

By what I now look upon as a Providential interposition, I was induced to try your remedies, and place myself under your treatment, and so rapid and decisive was my improvement, that it seemed as though some superhuman power was at work, and to-day I am as well as at any time during my life. I weigh 152 pounds, and 30 years old. And for a long time I have been regularly attending to my business, bidding fair to live to a good old age.

I am thankful to you beyond expression for having placed me in a position wherein I am a benefit instead of a burden to my family.

Your Mandrake Pills are the only medicine I ever use now. I think they are the best in the world.

I can refer you to hundreds of my neighbors who will vouch as I have done, and any information any of my fellow citizens may desire will be freely and gladly given, upon receipt of stamp, by Yours, etc.,
JOHN C. HEWITT.

Key West, Fla., Feb. 19, 1872.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, N. E. cor. Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia.

Dear Sir—Please forward, per first steamer, six bottles Sea Weed Tonic and twelve bottles Pulmonic Syrup.

Your medicines are of such value that I cannot be without them in my household, and in fact no family should be without them.

I have given them a fair test, and cannot declare them to be even better than you claim.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
W. A. WHITEHURST.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1872.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK:

Respected Sir—I take pleasure in writing to you a few sentences of the wonderful cure your Pulmonic Syrup and Sea Weed Tonic produced. My throat and bronchial tubes were deeply inflamed and I was almost hopeless for me to swallow my food.

I was on a visit to my uncle, Mr. Charles Johnson, No. 321 Federal street, who says your medicines saved him from many of death after all other means had failed, and he having, therefore, full confidence in the virtue of your remedies, strongly recommended me to try them. I did so, and in one week from the time I commenced taking them my throat underwent a very great change for the better, so that I could eat my meals without any difficulty or pain. I can scarcely find words to express my gratitude for the early relief your invaluable medicines produced upon me, and I deem it but an act of gratitude to give you the acknowledgement of my appreciation. Yours respectfully,
MICHAEL JACOBS.

No. 64 West Thirty-third street, New York.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
SEA WEED TONIC,
and MANDRAKE PILLS.

These are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Schenck has been in constant practice over thirty years continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure Consumption. His Mandrake Pills cleanse the liver and stomach; his Sea Weed Tonic dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach, and makes it digest. His Pulmonic Syrup ripens the maiter, and nature throws it off without any exertion.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea Weed Tonic, $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box.

PREPARED ONLY AND FOR SALE BY
J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
N. E. Corner SIXTH and ARCH Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And by Druggists and Dealers generally.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
602 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
Wholesale Agents.
apr 12, 1872-1y

NOTICE.

Subscribers to the Capital Stock in the North & West Branch Railroad, are hereby notified that if they fail to pay the second call of ten per cent on said stock one first July, on or before the 3rd day of August 1872, they will be subject to the legal penalty of one per cent per month in said assessment.

By order of the Board of Directors.
aug 16'72-3w. W. M. NEAL, Treasurer.

Moyers' Column.

PUBLIC ATTENTION

IS CALLED BY

MOYER BROS,

M

To the fact that they are still pushing the Drug business with all the energy so characteristic of themselves in former times, at their old business stands in

BROWER'S BLOCK,

Just at the Corner of Main and Market Streets.

O

Their stock is larger and more varied than can be found in any other establishment short of Philadelphia or New York. All of which is offered in large or small quantities at figures as low if not lower, than same goods can be purchased elsewhere. Call and examine for yourself. The wholesale department under the immediate supervision and control of the firm, comprises

Y

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PUTTY, &c. &c.

They keep constantly on hand from five to six different brands of White Lead, among which is

John T. Lewis & Bros., Buck Lead, White Oak, Diamond, Arctic, &c., Varnishes, Coach, Furniture, Damar, Shellac and Japan Dryer.

In colors you will find Umbers both dry and in oil, Siennas, Browns, Metallic and Vandyke Reds Venetian, Red Lead, American and Chinese Vermillions, Blues, Yellows and Greens.

E

among which are the celebrated Versailles and Steamwick, very handsome and permanent, and especially adapted to the painting of in

Agricultural.

Don't Burn to Cure Lampas.

"It has long been a custom with blacksmiths to burn a horse's mouth with a red-hot iron, to cure a disease called "lampas." It is a cruel and a useless practice, as will be seen by the following opinion of an eminent veterinary surgeon:

"The symptoms of this imaginary disease are, the horse quids his hay, or refuses his food. It is more common in young horses; the groom looks into the mouth of the animal, and perceiving the bars to be almost on a level with the incisor teeth, he pronounces his charge to have the lampas, and takes the poor creature to be burnt within its mouth accordingly.

"It is true the animal has recovered its appetite by the time the effects of the burn have passed away, but so it would have done had not hot iron been cruelly employed. The fact is the young animal is then cutting a molar tooth, and a day or two having elapsed, all the fever and pain occasioned by the process would have been over. No man should allow his horse to be burned for the lampas. It is a torturing, and idle and wanton operation, and tends rather to do harm than good.

"If an old horse be reported as having the lampas, examine his mouth, and something may be found wrong with his grinders, or, to a certainty, the cause is to be sought in another part of the body than the roof of the mouth. It is sometimes indicative of disordered stomach."

The above sensible advice we clip from one of our exchanges, which we find is noted for similar articles, and if its publication in our columns shall have the effect to prevent the use of hot iron in a single case, we shall be amply repaid for our trouble. During the last few years we have raised several horses and did not find one to escape the disease known as lampas. We never made use of any remedy other than to provide the colt with such food as it could most readily eat, and we depended upon nature to effect a cure, in which we never have been disappointed.

In the case of an older animal the trouble which a surgeon had pronounced to be lampas, was found to be caused by a small piece of corn cob becoming fast in the roof of the animal's mouth. The more we see of sick animals, the more we are convinced of the old veteran Jethro Tull's advice to "Treat your brutes like men." If a human being had a similar disease, no doctor would prescribe hot iron. Then why is it good for a horse?—*Ex.*

POULTRY KEEPING.—There are many women who, especially within the last half dozen years while the price of eggs has been so high, make money much faster by feeding poultry than by sewing. It is an occupation suited to women, because in requires patience and constant attention to details, rather than strength. Then again the hardest thing for many men to learn in handling either poultry or bees is gentleness. How many times we have seen boys jerk hens roughly from their nests, enter the poultry house abruptly and frighten the occupants till they rush in a fluttering mass into the farthest corner, and keep the poultry community in constant agitation and distress. But all domestic animals appreciate the manner of woman attendants when they are fortunate enough to be cared for by them. Now that there are women gardeners and florists who by commendable industry and business qualities have risen to eminence in those callings, and while one of the most successful, if not the most successful bee keeper in the whole country is a woman, we hope to see others give poultry more attention than it has hitherto received. Aside from profit, the keeping of fine poultry for fancy is an elegant pastime, very popular with English ladies, and we see no reason why the fashion should not be adopted here. *Poultry World.*

A GREAT FARMER'S MAXIMS.—The successful life of Mr. Jacob Straw, the prince of American farmers, is attributed to the close observance of the following maxims, originated by himself:

When you wake up do not roll over, but roll out. It will give you time to ditch all your sloughs, break them, harrow them and sow them.

Make your fencing high and strong and tight, so that it will keep the cattle and pigs out.

If you have brush, make your lot secure and keep your hogs from the cattle; for if the corn is kept clean, they will eat it better than if it is not.

Be sure to get your hands to bed by 7 o'clock; they will rise early by force of of circumstances. Pay a hand, if he is a poor hand, all you promise him; if he is a good hand, pay him a little more, it will encourage him to do still better.

Always feed your hands as well as yourself, for the laboring men are the bone and sinew of the land, and ought to be well treated.

I am satisfied that early rising, industry and regular habits are the best medicines ever prescribed for health.

When rainy, bad weather comes, so that you can't work out doors, cut, split and haul your wood.

Make your racks; fix your fence or a gate that is off the hinges, or weather-board your barn where the wind has blown the siding off, or patch the roof of your house.

Study your interests closely, and do not spend your time electing Presidents Senators and other small officers or talking of hard times when spending your time whittling store boxes, etc.

Take your time and make calculations. Don't do things in a hurry, but do them at the right time, and keep your mind as well as your body employed.—*Ruralist.*

COLD WATER BAD FOR COWS.—During the past summer in the days of July and August, the animals resorted to the lake to drink, and, after slaking their thirst they would wade into the water and remain sometimes an hour or two with the legs half immersed. This habit it was found invariably diminished the flow of milk at night, and, in order to learn the extent of the diminution, careful observations were made. It was ascertained that standing in the water an hour diminished the flow to the amount of eight or ten quarts in a herd of thirteen cows. The loss was so great that whenever they resorted to the water they were driven away to the pasture again at once.

Young Folks.'

The Whisperer.

Uncle Joe, being "stumped" by the children to tell a story about a birch-tree, began as follows:

"There was once a lovely Princess who had a fairy for a godmother. This young Princess was slender, graceful, and very fair to behold. She usually dressed in green, green being her favorite color.

This pretty creature would have been a great favorite but for her very troublesome habit of whispering. She had always some wonderful news, or seemed to have, which everybody must hear privately; so no wonder that she came to be known, at last by the name of The Whisperer.

Now this conduct was very displeasing to the old Fairy, who, being of a hasty temper, would often become angry and scold and threaten her, though, when good-natured, she would smile most pleasantly upon her and drop gold in her path.

The Princess, as may be imagined, liked to see herself well dressed, and every year she saved up the gold which her godmother had dropped, and spun and wove herself a fine golden mantle. The Fairy was quite willing to find her in gold to spin, and all would have gone well only for the habit above mentioned which habit, I will say in passing, was very strong upon her in breezy weather.

But one day the old lady, who was, as has been remarked, of rather a hasty turn, became so provoked that she lost all patience with the Whisperer, and touching her with her wand, changed her, quick as thought, to a slender green tree.

'Now stand there, and whisper to the winds!' cried the angry Fairy.

And sure enough she did. The pretty, graceful tree did stand and whisper to the winds ever after, but always saved up sunshine enough, through the long summer days, to weave for itself a golden mantle, and when decked in that was as pleased as a tree could be, to see itself so fine.

"And that's the way, so I've been told" said Uncle Joe, laughing, "that birch-trees began. Go into the woods any time when there's a light breeze stirring and you may hear them, whispering, whispering, whispering! They never fail, however, to save up sunshine enough through the long summer days to weave for themselves fine golden mantles. But these fine golden mantles are sure to be spoiled by a rough old king who comes this way every year, storming and raging and making a great bluster. He gives them white ones instead, but they are not so pretty.

Say, my little children do you know who this old king is?"—*Our Young Folks.*

AN UNMANAGEABLE ECHO.—Up in the Lehigh Valley there is a hotel keeper who has a mountain about a quarter of a mile from his house, and it occurred to him that it would be a good idea if he could fix things so that a magnetic echo could be heard from the mountain by persons who stood at his hotel and halloed. He thought the phenomenon might attract visitors. So he engaged a boy named Jim Simms, who lived over the mountain, to be on hand every day from twelve till two, and to secrete himself behind a little clump of trees, and when he saw anybody on the roof of the hotel, and heard them calling, to repeat their words fifty or sixty times in a voice which should grow fainter and fainter. He made Jim practice, and the result was splended. So one day the landlord announced that he had discovered that a noble echo could be heard from the roof of the hotel. He took a lot of people up to let them enjoy the discovery. The guests called for half an hour, but without hearing any echo. The landlord was crimson with rage; but just as he was about to give it up the voice of Jim came sailing over the river to this effect: "Bin down to the spring for mother. Fire away, now. I'm all right." The guests smiled. The landlord glided down stairs and tore over to the mountain, where he shook Jim up a few times, and gave him a lecture and some fresh instructions. In a few days the landlord rushed up a new crowd of guests to hear the echo. It worked grandly for a while, but all of a sudden it stopped in the midst of an impressive reverberation. In vain the callers strove to awake the echo. It was dumb. But presently, in answer to an exceedingly bolsterous cry, the following strain was wafted across from Jim: "You come over and make him give me my knife, and then I'll holler. He's been a settin' on me." The landlord dropped down stairs and charged over to the mountain. There was Jim lying upon the ground, with a big boy holding him down and whacking him. Jim and his antagonist had engaged in a game of mumblepeg, during which the big boy had seized Jim's knife, and Jim all at once lost his interest in the echo business. The landlord went home, ascended the stairs, and nailed the trap door fast. No more echoes for him.

A HINT TO GRUMBLERS.—"What a noisy world this is!" croaked an old frog, as he squatted on the margin of the pool. "Do you hear those geese, how they scream and hiss? What do they do it for?"

"O, just to amuse themselves," answered a little field-mouse.

"Presently we shall have the owls hooting; what is that for?"

"It is the music they like best," said the mouse.

"And those grasshoppers, they can't go home without grinding and chirping; why do they do that?"

"O, they're so happy they can't help it," said the mouse.

"You find excuses for all; I believe you don't understand music, so you like the hideous noises."

"Well, friend, to be honest with you," said the mouse, "I don't greatly admire any of them; but they are all sweet in my ears, compared with the constant croaking of a frog."

"Kepatomecataterin." This was the note sent by a farmer to the school-teacher in the potato-digging season, to explain his boy's absence from school.

There was a little maid,
When their neighbor's hens had laid
Their eggs in her father's garden,
She used to sell them, so
She bought some calico,
And made herself a howling Dolly Varden.

Miscellaneous.

BOOTS & SHOES.

AT

E. M. KNORR'S

SPRING STYLES,

THE LATEST AND BEST.

Every variety for Men, Women and Children.

OLD STOCK

Selling at Cost to close out to make room for

NEW GOODS.

Bargains! Bargains!

CALL AND SEE.

A. J. EVANS.

READY MADE

AND

CUSTOM MADE

CLOTHING.

HE HAS THE

FINEST GOODS, LATEST STYLES

AND EMPLOYS THE

BEST WORKMEN.

For good fits and promptness in filling orders there is the place to go.

His goods are selected with care and his Custom Work will compare favorably with the best efforts of the fashionable city Dealer.

HE KEEPS A LARGE STOCK OF

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

At Astonishingly Low Prices.

Bloomsburg, Sept. 23, 1871-tf

JOHN G. JACOBY'S

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY!

BERWICK, PENN A.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the Citizens of Berwick, and vicinity, that he has opened a Confectionery and Bakery in

ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

Berwick, Pa., where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES,

FRENCH CANDIES,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS

ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS

&c., &c., &c., &c.

BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Among the assortment will be found Cream Nuts, English Walnuts, Peanuts, Almonds, Filberts, Figs, Apples, Cocoa Nuts, Jellies of different kinds, Mustard, Catsup, Pickles, Chocolate, Canned Fruit of all kinds, Corn Starch, Egg Biscuit, Soda Crackers, Oyster Crackers, Cheese, Soap, Writing Paper, Agreement Papers, Envelopes,

FISH AND OYSTERS,

And produce of all kinds. Fresh Bread an Cakes every day. Ice Cream in Season, Your patronage is solicited.

JOHN G. JACOBY.

Berwick, Jan 1'71-1y

CONNELL & BATTIN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BUILDERS' AND CARRIAGE

HARDWARE,

IRON, STEEL AND NAILS,

Rims, Hubs and Spokes, Springs,

AXLES, and PIPE BOXES,

HORSE SHOES, and

HORSE SHOE NAILS,

CEMENT, PLASTER and SAND,

GLASS, PAINTS, PUTTY,

OILS and TURPENTINE,

Manufacturers of

TIN WARE.

Agents for

Fairbank's Scales!

PLUMBING,

STEAM and

GAS FITTING.

Orders by mail solicited, and promptly filled.

118 Penn Avenue,

SCRANTON, PA.

apr. 4, 1872-tf.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT:

Strike out the sixth section of the article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speakers of the House of Representatives.
JAMES S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two,

JNO. W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
HARRISBURG, June 26th, 1872.
July 5th, 1872. 3m.

Miscellaneous.

MILLER'S STORE.

S. H. MILLER & SON,

have removed their Store to the room formerly occupied by Mendenhall, on Main street, Bloomsburg, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church where they are determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured else where. Thier stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs

AND NOTIONS GENERALLY,

in short, everything usually kept in country gores, to which they invite the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER & SON.
Bloomsburg Pa.

oct 21'71-tf

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

SPRING GOODS

DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

at his store on

Main Street, in the new block,

Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, ROCO, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,

of all sorts, sizes and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

CLOTH AND CASSIMERES,

STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS

SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS

HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,

SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES JEWELRY, &C.

oct13'71 DAVID LOWENBERG.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE,

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers aided by RADWAY'S PILLS so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO RAPID, SO CERTAIN ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the elements by which the wastes of the body with loss and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancer in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the generative organs, Gout, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and all the train of diseases originating in Mercurial Corruption, Impurities of the Blood, and Vitiated Humors in the Blood, Cancerous Humors, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancer in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the generative organs, Gout, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and all the train of diseases originating in Mercurial Corruption, Impurities of the Blood, and Vitiated Humors in the Blood, Cancerous Humors, Fever Sores, Scrofula in the Flesh, Tumors, Chronic Sores, Ulcers, and various Diseases of the Skin, Hoasing in the Throat, Sore Eyes, Pain in the Back, Loins, and various Pains of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Ulceration of the Kidneys, Dropsy, Stone in the Bladder, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy in Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Consumption, and in all cases where the blood is thickened instead of being thin, and where it is impure, and contains poisonous matter in it, or where it is deficient in the red particles which give it the color, and constitute it the life and support of the human frame.

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Urinary, Womb, and Uterine Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy in Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Inflammation, and in all cases where there are blackish deposits like coffee grounds, or flakes like bran, with substances like scales of fish, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, bloody, slimy appearance, and white bone dust deposit, or the patient is passing a gravel, burning sensation is felt in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.

WORMS.

The only known and sure Remedy for

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1870.
DR. RADWAY: Sir—I have been afflicted with a Tumor in the ovaries and uterus for 12 years, and was told by the best physicians that there was no help for it. I took a number of bottles of your Resolvent, and it has entirely relieved me. I can say that I am entirely cured, and consider it my duty to let the public know it, that they may be benefited. I feel no hesitancy in saying that your Resolvent is a perfect cure for all diseases of the kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Organs, and for Female Complaints, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Wherever to effect a healthy cure. Purify Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

Complaints, Annual Pain, Fullness of the Head by the Headache, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all of the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New York. Information worth a thousand fold will be sent you.

n1872-ly

CAMPAIGN CAPES & CAPS.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

CAPS, CAPES & TORCHES.

Send for ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR and PRICE LIST.

CUNNINGHAM & HILL,
MANUFACTURERS,
No. 201 Church Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
June 24, 1872-4mos.

BLANK DEEDS.

We now have the finest assortment of BLANK DEEDS on hand and for sale that were ever kept in Bloomsburg. Large size on best parchment paper, Common Deeds, Executor's and Administrator's Deeds—small size good and Cheapcommon Deeds, &c.

REMOVAL!!

I. W. NILES',

MUSIC WAREROOMS

have been removed to the

NEW BRICK BUILDING

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will open under the entire control of the

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They have selected as Principal of the Institution

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a gentleman whose qualifications have been fully tested and proved in other educational enterprises of a like nature; and they ask and have a right to demand for him and the Institution, the confidence and support of our own citizens, and of the friends of the enterprise and of education everywhere. In point of comfort, convenience and beauty of buildings and surroundings, no school in the State surpasses this; and we are determined it shall not be second in the kind, quality and thoroughness of its discipline and culture.

The fall and winter session of twelve weeks will begin

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Tuition and Boarding, including washing and heat, per week, $3.00.

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Tuition for day pupils, one dollar per week. In the model school, sixty cents per week. In the primary, forty cents per week. Music, Drawing, Painting, &c., extra

Bills are payable, and must be paid promptly, one-half at the beginning and the other half at the middle of the session.

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The remarkable adventures of the famous WHITE CHIEF and BIG WARRIOR among the Red Skins. Thrilling accounts of Great Hunts, Hairbreadth Escapes and Terrible Contests with the big game and hostile tribes. Spirited descriptions of the habits and superstitions of that strange people. Their Sports, Legends, Traditions. How they Woo and Wed, Scalp, Doctor, Worship, &c. New, Fresh and Popular. Price Low. It is selling by the thousands with wonderful rapidity. Agents are making from $50 to $100 per week. Choice field yet vacant. Send at once for sample chapters, Illustrations and particulars to A. H. HUBBARD, Publisher, Jan27'71-tf. 400 Chestnut St., Phila

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Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

DR. RADWAY'S PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

The Race of Time Keepers.

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SILVER AND PLATED WARE, FRENCH CLOCKS, SWISS AND AMERICAN STEM WATCHES.

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Miscellaneous.

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LYONS' SILK POPLINS,

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plain stripe and chene,

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stripe and plain

GRASS CLOTHS,

stripe plain and chene,

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and everything generally kept in a first-class

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(This Cut Illustrates the manner of Using

DR. PIERCE'S

Fountain Nasal Injector,

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DOUCHE.

This instrument is especially designed for the perfect application of

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

It is the only form of instrument yet invented with which fluid medicine can be carried *high up* and *perfectly applied* to all parts of the affected nasal passages, and the chambers or cavities communicating therewith, in which sores and ulcers frequently exist, and from which the catarrhal discharge generally proceeds. The want of success in treating Catarrh heretofore has arisen largely from the impossibility of applying remedies to these cavities and chambers by any of the ordinary methods. This obstacle in the way of effecting cures is entirely overcome by the invention of the Douche. In using this instrument, the Fluid is carried by its own weight; no snuffing, forcing or pumping being required; it is up one nostril in a full gentle flowing stream to the highest portion of the nasal passages, passes into and thoroughly cleanses all the tubes and chambers connected therewith, and flows out of the opposite nostril. Its use is pleasant and so simple that a child can understand it. **Full and explicit directions** accompany each instrument. When used with this instrument, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures recent attacks of **"Cold in the Head"** by a few applications.

Symptoms of Catarrh. Frequent headache, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, thick mucus, purulent, offensive, &c. In others a dryness, dry, watery, weak or inflamed eyes, stopping up or obstruction of nasal passages, hawking to clear throat, coughing and coughing to clear throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired or total deprivation of sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, indigestion, enlarged tonsils, tickling cough, &c. Only a few of these symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, when used with **Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche,** and accompanied with the constitutional treatment which is recommended in the pamphlet that wraps each bottle of the Remedy, is a perfect specific for this loathsome disease, and the proprietor offers, in good faith, **$500 reward** for a case he can not cure. The Catarrh Remedy is mild and pleasant to use, containing no strong or caustic drugs or poisons. The Catarrh Remedy is sold at 50 cents. Douche at 60 cents, **by all Druggists,** or either will be mailed by proprietor on receipt of 60 cents.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,
Sole Proprietor.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

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M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER

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of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best materials.

An inspection of their work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the country.

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Miscellaneous.

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No Person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and our books will prove a Letter guarantee of its virtues in a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworm, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

The proprietor of Dr. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS will give $1,000 for a case they will not cure or help, when the directions are strictly complied with, and the ingredients will not kill when other remedies will not help them. Such is their power to make the blood pure and carry health and vigor to every part of the system.

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BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING

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The first and only BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE combined that has made its advent in this or any other country.

The following reasons are given why this is the best.

Family Machine to Purchase.

1. Because it will do everything that any machine can do, sewing from the finest to the coarsest material, hemming, felling, cording, braiding, binding gathering and sewing on, at the same time running, quilting, etc., better than any other machine.

2. Because it can work a beautiful button-hole, making as fine a pearl as by the hand.

3. Because it will embroider over the edge, making a neat and beautiful border on any garment.

4. No other Machine can accomplish the kind of sewing stitched in Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5.

Parties using a family sewing machine want a WHOLE MACHINE, one with all the improvements.

It is to last a LIFETIME, and therefore one is wanted that will do the most work, and do it the best; and this machine can do several Kinds of sewing not done on ANY OTHER MACHINE, besides doing every kind that all others can do

The American or Plain Sewing Machine.

(Without the button-hole parts), does all that is done on the Combination except button-hole and over-seaming.

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AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.

COMPANY'S WAREROOMS,

1013 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Examine them before purchasing any other Sewing Machine. n21'72-6m.

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DRY GOODS,

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AND

General Merchandise,

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jan3'72-tf

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LAST YEAR SOLD

181, 260 Machines,

NINETY PER CENT. OF THEM BEING FOR FAMILY USE.

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Rail Roads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Eight Trains (Daily) to and from Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and Two Trains (Daily) to and from Erie, (Sundays Excepted.)

ON and after Monday, June 3, the Passenger Trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will depart from Harrisburg and arrive at Philadelphia and Pittsburg as follows:

EASTWARD.

2.50—Philadelphia Express leaves Harrisburg daily (except Monday) at 2.50 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m.

3.25—Fast Line leaves Harrisburg daily (except Monday) at 3.25 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 7.05 a. m.

8.30—Mail Train leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 8.30 p. m. and arrives at Philadelphia at 12.1 a. m.

9.30—Pacific express leaves Harrisburg daily at 9.55 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 1.30 p. m.

2.30—Elmira Express leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sundays at 2.30 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 6.30 p. m.

10.25—Cincinnati Express leaves Harrisburg daily at 10.25 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 2.40 a. m.

4.55—Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 4.55 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia at 9.40 p. m.

7.30—Lancaster Train, via Mount Joy, leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 7.30 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 12.40 a. m.

WESTWARD.

4.40—Erie Express west, for Erie, leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 4.40 p. m., arriving at Erie at 7.20 a. m.

8.15—Erie Mail west, for Erie, leaves Harrisburg daily at 8.15 a. m., arriving at Erie at 7.30 p. m.

10.40—Cincinnati Express leaves Harrisburg daily (except Saturday) at 10.40 p. m., arrives at Altoona at 3.15 a. m., and arrives at Pittsburg at 6.20 a. m.

4.00—